THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,610—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Apr. 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May ,,
*Elysia	6368	A. Haigh	17th ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All-return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga	4500	19th April 1912.
Umvumbi	5000	4th May ,,

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

LAYS OF THE RAW.—A Selection of Box Leading-Cases. By W. R. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	5th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	8th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 3rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

3rd April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	12th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	T. Mattina	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind). Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHOTOGRAPHER.

A SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLECTUAL HOBBY EASILY ACQUIRED.

The Camera of the irreducible Minimum of Size and Weight, bearing the GOERZ HALL-MARK of transendental quality, can afford you a greater amount of pleasure and interest in

SIMPLE PHOTOGRAPHY

than the more cumbersome patterns of folding cameras.

The importance of Photography in our day is due in no small measure to the improvements that have been made in the Manufacture of the accessories employed in that art. Several types of Camera, meeting all modern requirements, have lately been offered to AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS and one of the foremost of these is the Waistcoat.

A PRACTICAL CAMERA NO LARGER THAN THE HAND.

POCKET CAMERA "TENAX"

which is the tiny dimensions of 3½ inches by 2¼ inches by 1 inch and weighs only 13 oz., so that it can easily be carried in one's Waistcoat pocket, the pictures from which can afterwards be enlarged, with the "Tenax" daylight enlarging apparatus.

MOTORISTS, CYCLISTS, TRAVELLERS, TOURISTS &C.

will more than appreciate the enjoyment which such a companion can give.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
White Rose 150° ,, ,,
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Devoe's 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ...

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, CALLED by the SHERIFF, "to consider what steps may best be taken to prevent the ravages of tubercular disease, in Bombay," will be held in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 3rd April, 1912 at 5-30 o'clock (S.T.)

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general Meeting of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1912 at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of March 1912, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated this 20th day of March 1912.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents & Managers.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 15th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 29th February, 1912.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in place of one who retires but who is eligible for re-election.

4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1912.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR having EXPIRED, on the 13th March, 1912, Ottoman subjects who reside in India are reminded to call at the OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL, from 10-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M., for REGISTERING THEIR NAMES. Those who neglect to be Registered in time will be submitted to a fine.

OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Bombay.

Bombay, April 3rd, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to LONAVLA, will RUN on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1912, instead of on Saturday, the 6th and the UP EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from LONAVLA to VICTORIA TERMINUS on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1912, instead of on Monday the 8th, to the usual timings on account of Easter Holidays.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th March 1912.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

Miss PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1912, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

2. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY the 1st April, 1912, to SATURDAY the 20th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th March, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of WAGONS for the Eastern Bengal State Railway are invited from firms in India to reach the Office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 15th April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-1913 of the following wagons:—

(1) 150 Standard (5' 6") gauge Jute Wagons 27' 7" long.

(2) 150 metre (3' 3⅜") gauge bogie covered goods wagons 48 feet long. Wheels, axles etc. for these wagons will, as usual, be supplied by the Railway, the probable date of supply being September, 1912.

The 5' 6" gauge wagons should be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati free of railway freight or other transit charges. The metre gauge wagons should be fitted up and taken to pieces at the Contractor's yard, and then erected and delivered at Sara Ghat. The materials for these wagons will be carried free from Sealdah to Sara Ghat and necessary sidings and space for erection will be provided at Sara.

3. Delivery of completed wagons will be required at the rate of 10 Standard (5' 6") gauge and 10 metre gauge wagons per week commencing four weeks after supply of the wheels, axles, etc.

4. Specifications drawings and tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per cent from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, which amount will be returned on receipt of "bona fide" tenders, but not otherwise.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board,

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1912-13; (b) Notices of motions (i) from the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., (ii) from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and (iii) from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E. and (iv) from Dr. K.E. Dadachanji.—For appointing Mr. Joseph Baptista to be President for the year; (v) from Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, seconded by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, (vi) from the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, seconded by Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, (vii) from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and (viii) from Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, seconded by Mr. D. F. Leao—For appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundas Ramji to be President.

2. Government Resolution—Re-appointing the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and Mr. James MacDonald to be Members of the Standing Committee.

3. (a) Letter from Mr. E. M. Proes—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and on the Standing Committee; (b) and (c) Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. A. H. Whyte to be a Member of the Corporation, and Lt.-Col M. A. T. Collie, to be a Member of the Standing Committee vice Mr. Proes.

4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Notification regarding the election of Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker to be a Councillor vice Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit.

5—6. Notices of motions (5) from Mr. D. E. Wacha—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Jamshedji Fallonji Kapadia, and (6) from the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For expressing regret at the death of Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgur.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

7. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

8. Forwarding Budget Estimates for the year 1912-13.

9. Forwarding half-yearly accounts of the Trust.

10. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

Government Letters—

11. Forwarding for opinion a Resolution relative to the International Convention with respect to travel by motor-vehicles.

12. Inviting the Corporation to consider the desirability of introducing in the Municipal Schools certain rules regarding the discipline of pupils and the Schools Committee's report thereon.

13. Letters from Mr. Hajee Ahmed Bin Mansoor Alkare—Regarding the supply of water at his building in Princess Street.

14. Letter from Messrs. Dadachanji and Pocha, Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Jehangir Jamsheiji Pocha—Regarding the supply of water at Sussex Road.

15. Letter from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau—Regarding the question of entitling the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to elect representatives on the Corporation.

16. Letter from Mr. Jal Sorab Mirzan—Forwarding a reprint from a newspaper regarding the publication of pro-vaccination leaflets.

17. Letter from Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, the Licensed Plumbers of Bombay—Protesting against the proposed rules for granting licenses to act as plumbers.

18—19. Letters from Messrs. Vaman Raoji and Anant Waman Krakar—Regarding the institution of an examination for granting a Plumber's License.

20. Letter from Messrs. Mulla, and Mulla, Solicitors on behalf of Mr. Merwanji Rastamji Dadina—Regarding the construction of an unauthorized work in Dhunji Street.

21. Letter from Mobed Nasarvanji Edalji Katrak—Complaining of a latrine near Sir Dinshaw Petit's Agiari.

22. Letter from Mr. J. M. Pimento—Applying for a lease of the Powai Estate.

23. Letter from Mr. Chhotulal Jekisandas Vakil, on behalf of the proprietors of the Gujrati Type Foundry—Regarding the license fees in connection with the foundry.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

24. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the question of widening the road near the Tram Terminus at Matharpakhady, Mr. Joseph Baptista be informed to the effect of a Sub-Committee's Report on the subject.

25. Recommending that in reply to their letter complaining of the use of a godown in Maruti Street, Fort, for the storage of methylated spirit, Bai Dhanbaiji Merwanji Balsara and others be informed that action is being taken to get the place vacated.

26. Recommending that in reply to his letter requesting that certain building works executed at premises No. 687—690, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar may be allowed to remain, Mr. J. B. Mursello be informed that the request cannot be complied with.

27. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., regarding a notice for the levelling, metalling, etc. of a portion of the Cumballa Hotel Lane, Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, be informed that as the Sanatorium buildings abut on the Lane, the Trustees of the premises are liable for the improvement of the lane.

28. Recommending approval to the amounts of securities to be furnished by the employes of the Revenue and Refund Audit Office being fixed as proposed.

29. Recommending approval to a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Mr. Allibhoy Abdul Hussein for the work of repairing, etc., Kerosene Oil Street Lamps for three years.

30. Recommending a grant of Rs. 555 for the improvement of a portion of Zaoba's Oart.

31. Recommending that in reply to their letters protesting against the erection of public latrines and urinals on the site of a reclaimed well at Girgaum Road, Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors, and Rao Bahadur Sadanand T. Bhandare and others be informed that a public convenience is badly required in the neighbourhood.

32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. M. A. Munshi, Managing Proprietor, "Muslim Herald," regarding the publication of advertisements in his paper, be recorded.

33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,250 to meet the expenditure incurred for taxes, petty repairs, etc., in connection with the chawls at Carry Road and Parel Road.

34. Recommending that certain papers regarding proposed increases in the rents of shops and stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets be referred to a Committee on the subject.

35. Forwarding a return regarding the adjustment of stores account.

36. Recommending approval to the proposal for framing a rule for granting gratuities to Municipal employes whose services may be dispensed with owing to old age.

37. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,225 to meet the salary of a Junior Inspector in the License Department.

38. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,719-6-8 for acquiring a plot of land near Ghorupdeo Road for the construction of a latrine.

39. Recommending that the cost Rs. 750 of filling in the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital be met from savings in the grant for building a new office at Dadar for the Assessment Department.

40. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,519 for erecting temporary huts for housing the bigaries and cart drivers of B. Ward, North.

Notices of Motions.

41. From Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report as to the free admission of pupil into the Primary Municipal Schools.

42. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master to be an additional Member of the Committee regarding water-supply.

43. From Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya—For appointing Mr. Hajee Yoosof H. E. Sobani to be an additional Member of the Roads Committee.

44. From Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—For appointing certain councillors to be members of the Municipal Elections Committee.

45. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For appointing the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., to be a member of certain committees.

Letters from the Commissioner—

46. Regarding the removal of silt and rank vegetation from the Vehar Lake.

47. Regarding the licensing of Milch Cattle Stables.

48. Forwarding statements of food-stuffs destroyed by the Markets Department.

49. Forwarding a return of work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

50. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

51. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.

52. Recommending sanction to the continuance of the present arrangements for the levy of tramway fares.

Government Letters—

53. Regarding measures for the distribution of quinine and the Commissioner's report thereon.

54. Forwarding a Draft Bill further to amend the Municipal Act.

55. Forwarding a notification directing that the old Mogul Cemetery should no longer be used for the disposal of the dead.

Notices of Motions—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—CONTD.

56. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining a report as to "cul de sac" streets in the City.

57. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of improving the City's water-supply by means of the Candy-Declor Filters.

58. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For expediting the estimates in respect of the scheme of the sewerage of the North of the Island.

Letters from the Commissioner—

59. Regarding a proposal to reclaim a part of the area between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course.

60. Submitting report as to the existence of anopheles larvae in certain public Tanks and in the milch cattle stables in the compound of the St. George's Hospital.

61. Reporting on the acquisition of land in connection with the construction of an overbridge at Elphinstone Road.

62. Submitting tenders for the right of receiving and disposing of carcases at Kurla.

63. Regarding the question of removing the street refuse near the Fitzgerald Fountain.

64. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the alteration in the Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme.

65. Reporting on the question of increasing the pressure in the mains by providing pumping engines at the reservoirs.

66. Notice of motion from Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim—For enquiring whether there is a set-back line at Old Purbhadevi Road.

67-70. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(67) Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; Forwarding (68) a list of outstanding reports; (69) a return showing attendance of Councillors at Meetings and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1912; and (70) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

71. Regarding matters connected with Tramway service in the City.

72. Regarding the question of improvements in the law and procedure of Municipal Elections.

73. Regarding the question of establishing a system of fire alarms in the City.

74. Regarding the improvement of private streets.

75. Regarding the Corporation's contribution towards the cost of the building proposed to be erected at the Apollo Bunder to commemorate the entry of His Imperial Majesty.

76. Regarding steps to be taken for commemorating the Royal Visit.

77. Regarding the causes of Malaria in Bombay, and the measures necessary for its control.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1912.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 4 p. m., (Standared Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Leslie Crawford as a Director.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th April, to the 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Leslie Crawford as a Director.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th April to the 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
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Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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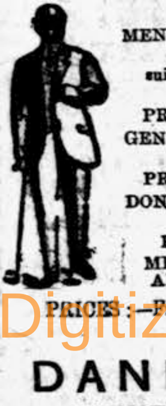

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
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RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.................. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..................... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits................ „ „ 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..................£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, KONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Nestto King & Co., (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), the very valuable household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture, by Bernard and others, such as drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiter mirrored sideboards, writing tables, chiffoneers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hatstand, office table, teapoys, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, round table, crockery, plated and glassware, etc., the property of E. Thomson, Esqr. and others.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of immoveable Property and a COMB FACTORY AT SION.

Under instructions from the owners the British India Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of April 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises in one lot the undermentioned property and Comb Factory together with all the machinery plant implements, articles and things in and upon the said premises or used or employed for the purposes of the said Comb Factory as a going concern.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All those two pieces or parcels of newly assessed land or ground (now formed into one piece) together with the messuages, tenements or chawls built and standing thereon situate lying and being at Dharavi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 140 and 26 new Nos. 16737,16516, old Survey Nos. nil, new Survey Nos. 3768, 3769, 3767 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 6239 (1), 6239 (2) 6239 (3) 6239 (4) 6239 (5) street Nos. 128,128 A, 128 B, 128 C, 128 D, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by land belonging to N. J. Khambatta, on or towards the West by Government land on or towards the North by the Government sea land and on or towards the South by the said Dharavi Road.

Secondly:—All that the Comb Factory erected on the premises firstly described together with all and singular the machinery hydraulic press with pump engine boiler, twinning and circle cutting and other machines, plant fixtures, implements, accessories, utensils and articles now standing and being in or upon or belonging to or used in connection with the said Comb Factory.

For further particulars and a list of the said machinery and articles and conditions of sale and for order to view the property application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, attorney for the Vendors at the office No. 44, Tamarind Lane or to the Vendors at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE GAS CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hosam, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rangari Mohola, Abdul Rehman Street out of Fort, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 2-30 P. M.

A large number of rich cut glass 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 light gas chandeliers of various designs and patterns, table, hanging and floor lamps, spare lamp goods etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of blackwood carved large round table, Chinese carved sofa, upholstered square back settee, carved blackwood cabinet, blackwood teapoy, glass door book case, eight days' clock, dressing stand with mirror, screens, brass and iron single bedstead, child cot, rocking easy chair, one brass beam scale with weights, leather bags, hanging lamps, one lot of books, novels, ice cream machines, large iron cooking stove, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in saddle.

1 bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

TO PARENTS:

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount, Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount, Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 0
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 13-16	7-16	
do. Rentes ...	93 1-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 3-4	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 3-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since 8th Feb.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1-4		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		1-4
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3		1-4

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8—unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady, quiet
Futures	Firm
Manchester	Dull with a limited enquiry
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 20,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·23+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-8+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·01 +08	6·00 +08	5·99 +08	5·98 +08	5·95 +08

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·92 +08	5·89 +08	5·87 +08	5·87

New York official noon call May 10.64 ; July 10-76.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11-12 ; July 11-14.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	37,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	8,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000
Exports to Continent ...	Nil
Spot Cotton—	10·95

Futures—Month of May 10·64+03

Futures—Month of July 10·75+05

Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 +1-16
Futures—Month of May	... 11·09+04
Do. do July	... 11·10+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4 +1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 + 1-2
Do Months—May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 4,020,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... ... No Sellers.
Do. Month—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 38 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 48 3-4+ 3-4
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 + 1-4
Do. Month—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 60 6
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...53 + 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-14-0—0-3-0 —Apr.-May.—Hull—Buyers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... —14 3-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9
Apr.-May.—Value—Easier.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 1-2
Copper Braziers ... £ 82
Yellow Metal ... d 7
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... Nominal!
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6—3d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 5 3-4—1 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 19 6 —2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. No business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... April.-Value
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Prices unchanged. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [2ND APRIL 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Bundle Rs ...	Rs. 1,600	Muscat	Comptoir National de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th & 31st Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	40	40 207
B and C I Railway ...	42	46,656

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance continues small and few Private bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai "	...194 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 1-2 for Cash and the Settlement and 96 7-16 for the 2nd Settlement and has advanced during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	10	0
1st Settlement ...	"	96	10	0
2nd Settlement ...	"	96	9	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 26 3-4 and 26 13-16 respectively. New York was unchanged at 58 1-8. The local market continues steady for ready bars, but forward rates show some change. We quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	23	15	0
Australian " ...	"	23	15	0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	70	10	0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	72	4	0
" 2nd " ...	"	68	1	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets again closed steadier yesterday and locally rates are quoted rather higher, but the market continues quiet and there is little or nothing doing in contracts. Business from Europe and Japan is slack.

Ready cotton continues quiet and prices are unchanged. There is a moderate enquiry by mills, but shippers are buying only sparingly.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	280	May.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	283	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	"	281	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	277	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	273-4	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	261	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	255	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	260	"
Good H. G. Westerns —	"	269	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	274	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	295	"

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	"	286-7	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	236	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
6·01 unchgd	6·00 unchgd	5·99 unchgd
July.-Aug. 5·98 unchgd	Aug.-Sept. 5·95 unchgd	Sept.-Oct. 5·92 unchgd
Oct.-Nov. 5·89 unchgd	Nov.-Dec. 5·87 unchgd	Dec.-Jan. 5·87 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The Home markets are firmer. In the local marke ready is quiet but forward rates are steadier,

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	3	6	B.T.
April.-May ...	"	11	7	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7	13	6	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	8	4	0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	56	8	0
Mughi ...	"	55	0	0
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	53	0	0
Black Kutai ...	"	47	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	60	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May	Rs.	11	6	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	0	0	
Forward ...	"	7	1	6	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	...Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold... ...	... Rs.	42	8	0
Small ...	... Rs.	41	0	0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	0	R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	"	5	6	6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80 1-2
Indian Specie	80 1-2

MILLS.

David	425
Kohinoor	757 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,550
New Great Eastern	202 1-2
Standard	1,265

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay Flours	940
Bombay S N Co Ord.	274 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,340 X D
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16 1-4
Treacher & Co	480

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Dholka	125 1-2
Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ...	130
Tapti Valley...	512 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Sunday :—

Cotton	3,505	bales
Wheat	4,368	cwts.
Linseed	24,611	"
Rapeseed	2,802	"
Gingellyseed	1,669	"
Poppyseed	274	"
Groundnuts...	3,632	"
Castorseed	2,602	"
Rice	2,961	"
Myrabollams	6,308	"
Cottonseed	12,184	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,941	"
Joowar	11,587	"
Maize	2,906	"

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., on yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total...........................	20	14
Same date last year......	43	37
Total mortality from all causes...		130
Same date last year..................		142

In connection with the alleged Cawnpore ragging case in the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, a Calcutta correspondent says that the account is somewhat exaggerated. "That some trouble has occured in the Regiment is true, but the matter is understood to be of no great moment. The General Commanding the Division is dealing with the cases, and the matter is being tr[illegible]d as confidential for the moment."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMSON—March 27, at Pachmarhi, C. P., the wife of Robert M. Williamson, I. F. S., of a daughter Margaret Sheila.

DEATH.

MANT—March 27, at Lahore, Eileen Audrey, elder daughter of Mr. R. A. Mant, I. C. S., and Mrs. Mant, aged 5 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at the Town-Hall re the prevention of Tuberculosis, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p. m.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke unveils portrait of H. I. M. the Queen-Empress at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.

Chamber Concert, Y. M. C. A., 6 p. m.

Allan Wilkie's Company, Royal Opera House, "Candida".

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "A fellow who can't take orders can't give them."—G. H. Lorimer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 22nd of March, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, HINDU DIVISION (S. S. L.).—The presentation of first aid certificates to Hindu students, will be held at Sir Mangaldas Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Sheriff of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited to be present.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.—In connection with the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, it has been decided to hold a Social Conference in Bombay during Easter Week, commencing on Good Friday. The first meeting of delegates will be held at the Hira Baug near C. P. Tank on Friday at 3 p.m. On Saturday the delegates will again meet in the same place at 8 p.m. but at 3 p.m. there will be a public meeting in the Framji Cowasji Hall. On Easter Monday a Ladies Conference will be held at the Hira Baug. The subjects for discussion at the Conference, which is being started as distinct from the usual political conference, will be decided upon at the meetings of the delegates.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.........The Belle of Broadway......Clark
Overture ...The King's Lieutenant ......Titt
Selection ...Falk ....Chassaigne
Valse ....Septembre ....Godin
Song ....The Rosary ....Nevin
Fantasia.......A Burlesque ....Kappey
Polonaise ....Masken ....Faust
Polacca ......Picaroon ....Green

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ....The Light Horse ....F. Von Blon
Overture ....La Reine d'un Jour ....Adam
a Song ....Violets ....Wrights
b Patrol.........Siamese ....Lincke
Selection ....Miss Hook of Holland......Rubens
Valse Lente ...Rouge et Noir ....Lotter
Selection ....Haddon Hall.....................Sullivan
Galop ....The Tourists.....................Fredhe

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Olympia," April 3.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia will sail from stream this evening, 3rd instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at the Ballard Pier at 3 p. m. sharp :—

TO PORT SAID.

Dr Miss Benson
Mr R H Willamson

TO MARSEILLES.

Mr H Bott
Capt T C King

TO LONDON.

Lt Col C W W Burton
Mrs Burton
Mr W Councill
Capt C W F Hughes
Capt J Hopkins
Mrs Hopkins
Lt G G Oliver
Mrs C Paterson
Miss F M Rice
Capt W J Simpson
Mr F M Scott
Mrs Scott
Mr E Watson
Mr J Turner

TO LIVERPOOL.

Rev C E Benlehr
Mrs Benlehr and infant
Master Benlehr
Master Benlehr
Mr A F Campbell
Rev W J Clark
Mrs Clark
Mr Clark (junior)
Miss Clark
Miss Clark
Lt W C Elphinstone
Miss E Elphinstone
Rev E Fife
Mrs Fife
Miss Fife
Miss Fife
Miss Helm.
Mrs Green and infant
Maj C H Heycock
Mrs Heycock
Miss J E James
Miss E Pratt
Miss E A Ricard
Miss E Thomson
Miss B Thomson
Master Thomson
Mrs O G C Trench and infant

TO GIBRALTAR.

Miss Tribe
Miss Kyle

TO NEW YORK.

Rev D O Cunningham
Dr Miss J V Fleming
Mrs Cunningham and child

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING,

Bombay, 3rd April.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at an early date.

126 Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted as under :—

No. 1,446 Gunner H. Cullington No. 1 Sub-Division No 2 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd April.

267. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues the "Jam-e-Jamshed."

DR. Sukhia's libel suit against the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Firoze R. Ratnagar was again called on for further hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman at the Bombay High Court yesterday.

J. B. Petit, asked by the Court, said that if the libel was untrue, even then it would not affect Dr. Sukhia's reputation.

Mr. Wadia then desired to call Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Raikes objected that men in the position of a magistrate should be called.

Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur asked by the Court, said he did not say he came willingly, but he was bound to give evidence if called.

His Lordship said that the witness must be examined.

Examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said his late father was the head priest of the Parsis in the Deccan. His family, he believed, was very well-known among the Parsis. He knew the events that led up to the election scheme. He did not take much interest in it. He knew the plaintiff. With regard to the public meetings in the Parsi community, Dr. Sukhia's reputation was that he was quite irrepressible and wanted to have his own way at every meeting. He knew what the suit was about.

To the Court : Dr. Sukhia's reputation in the community was such as would not be affected by the statement even if untrue.

To Mr. Raikes : He had been a magistrate for twenty-one years ; that was ever since he had lived in Bombay.

As a magistrate do you not think it your duty to hold yourself aloof from party questions ?

Mr. Wadia objected.

Mr. Raikes asked the Court to uphold the objection.

His Lordship invited arguments on the question and then allowed the question.

Khan Bahadur Dastur answered; Yes, as far as possible from all party questions.

Have you tried to do that ?—To the best of my ability, yes.

The official position had nothing to do, the witness said, with the question of opportunities. His opportunities of being acquainted with public matters were less than if he did not hold the position. He spoke about the plaintiff's reputation from what he had observed in public meetings and from what he had read in the papers. In a meeting of 1906, he appealed to the chairman against Dr. Sukhia. He had subsequently heard that Dr. Sukhia had justified his contention in the meeting. Witness was not convinced that he was wrong in asking the chairman to take away the proposition. He had not heard that the trustees had tendered him an apology. He did not remember having received a pamphlet from Dr. Sukhia about this matter. He was not aware that Dr. Sukhia had commented on his conduct. He could not say that his relations with Dr. Sukhia were bad or strained. Witness would treat Dr. Sukhia as an impartial witness if he told the truth, if he were called to give evidence against the witness. Witness did not wish to say anything worse than what he had said. Having regard to the reputation he had deposed to, he said that the reputation would not be affected by the libel. Witness was not aware of any difference between Dr. Sukhia and his father. He did not remember Dr. Sukhia having written about his father in the press. Witness decided a municipal case against Dr. Sukhia.

Re-examined, witness said that the present fight was a party question, but not so the election. At that time the community was divided into two factions. He had taken part in the questions which had to do with the good of the community.

SUGGESTED BRIBERY.

Sorabji B. Kapadia, pleader, cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, said he had much business in the police courts. He took an interest in communal matters. He belonged to no party. He never cared to be a voter for a very good reason. He would like much to vote, but did not like the way in which some of the candidates tried to get in. The election was not kept a free and voluntary one and was reduced to a level that the longest purse was bound to win. He was a member of the Parsi Conference in which he had taken part. Dastur Dhala was the orginator of the Conference of which the last president was Sir Dinshaw Petit. With the exception of that he took no part in Parsi matters, for he was a busy man. He was never at a meeting when Dr. Sukhia was present. In society, Dr. Sukhia's ways were freely talked about and his opinion was based on that in addition to the reports in the newspaper. He was a co-member in a club with Ratnagar. Witness had once employed Ratnagar as his broker.

What qualifications have you to speak of Dr. Sukhia's reputation ?—The fact of belonging to the educated class and belonging to a society where his ways are talked about.

He did not belong to the class of ignorant, old-fashioned Parsis. To some extent he was an old-fashioned Parsi. He was not a racing man. He went to the races thrice and did bet twice. Ratnagar summoned him. Before that nobody spoke to him about the case. He practised a great deal before Mr. Dastur, but it was absolutely false that Mr. Dastur asked him to give evidence.

Re-examined, witness said he did not know that Mr. Dastur was going to give evidence before he saw him in Court. In the club he had not seen Ratnagar more than twice during last year. Ratnagar acted as his broker about five years ago.

Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya, examined-in-chief, said he was a barrister of forty years standing. The scheme of election and the election were of importance to the Parsi community. He was elected a trustee in March, 1911. Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia was a very wealthy Parsi. He was a trustee of that deceased gentleman's charities to the extent of about a crore of rupees. He knew Mr. R. D. Tata. He knew that Dr. Sukhia was a candidate for the trustee's election. Personally he had no knowledge as to who was assisting Dr. Sukhia.

His Lordship here disallowed the questions relating to the financing of Dr. Sukhia by Mr. Tata.

Continuing, witness said he took an interest in communal matters. With regard to public meetings he could not say that Dr. Sukhia bore a very high reputation. He had read the letter in suit.

To the Court : The passage complained of would not injure Dr. Sukhia's reputation.

Cross-examined, witness said that Dr. Sukhia's reputation would not be injured because what was said in the passage confirmed the popular belief, which was that Dr. Sukhia put himself forward in all public meetings and took a boisterous part in the proceedings. That was the only reason.

Now look at the libel again ; having read it you still say that is the only reason ?—Yes.

He was absent from Bombay for very many years and returned here comparatively recently. That was about five years ago. He was asked by J. B. Petit to stand as a candidate and he consented. Witness was on Petit's ticket, the whole of which was returned. Till he became a trustee, he had not come forward much in questions relating to the Parsis. For some time Dr. Sukhia opposed him and supported Sir Pherozeshaw against Petit's ticket.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (retired), examined-in-chief, said he was one of the physicians and joint honorary secretary of the Parsi Hospital. He had been in Bombay for the last eleven years. He had taken an interest in communal matters. He knew the plaintiff. His reputation was that he was a cantankerous man. His family was fairly well-known in the community.

To the Court : The passage complained of would not injure the plaintiff's reputation even if untrue.

Cross-examined, witness said his opinion was based on what he heard in conversations and on what he read in the papers. By cantankerous he meant quarrelsome and obstructionist. He also went to law on the slightest pretext. Beyond that he knew nothing against his reputation. He had begun to take part in public life about six years ago. He took part in the election, but he did not canvass votes for his brother.

Mr. Shapurji Jiwaji, examined by Mr. Wadia, said his family held a high position in the community. He was related to Sir Jamshedji. He took interest in communal affairs in his humble way. He had retired from everything six years ago. He had not mixed much in the affairs of the community for the last six years.

A WASTE OF TIME.

His Lordship remarked that this was a sheer waste of time and Mr. Wadia did not proceed with his questions.

Cross-examined, witness said he knew the handwriting of the late Sir Jamshedji.

Mr. Raikes here put in a letter of the deceased to Dr. Sukhia, dated 27th April 1908, on the relationship of the deceased with Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Murzban M. Murzban, barrister, was called to give evidence on certain incidents and to prove a similar statement made to him by the late Sir Jamshetji.

That evidence was overruled by his Lordship.

Witness then said he did not take much interest in communal matters. Dr. Sukhia's reputation about public meetings was according to the Gujarati problem, "a man moving with horns on his head."

To the Court : The passage complained of would not injure Dr. Sukhia's reputation even if untrue. When he read it, he thought it revealed Dr. Sukhia in his true colours. Cross-examined, witness said his reputation was at one time the same as that of Dr. Sukhia as he had kept his company for some time. In Court he had not the same reputation except with cantankerous men on the bench. He would yield to no one on the bench or in the bar. Had anybody published this libel of him, he would not think that it damaged him, because in public life one ought to have a thick skin. If he bore the character described in the libel, he would sit quiet. Had this libel been published of him, his reputation might or might not have been injured. He was not on inimical terms with Dr. Sukhia. He had correspondence with Dr. Sukhia, but it remained to be seen if it was acrimonious.

Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden, examined-in-chief, said he was a director of Zoroastrian Building Society. He took an interest in communal matters. He knew Dr. Sukhia. Dr. Sukhia's reputation was that he was a self-willed man.

To the Court ; The passage complained of would not injure Dr. Sukhia's reputation.

Cross-examined, witness said that his reason was that general reputation of Dr. Sukhia was that he pushed himself forward. The community did not think much of him. He was a busy man. He had taken a part in Parsi social questions, but not in other public affairs. Dr. Sukhia did.

Mr. Wadia here closed his case.

J. B. Murzban, the second defendant, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he had owned the "Jam-e-Jamshed" for the last twenty-six years. He was connected with many charitable institutions amongst the Parsis. He gave up editing the "Jam-e-Jamshed" about six years ago. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" was principally a Parsi paper and always had that reputation. In 1911, the circulation of his paper was between 4,300 and 5,000, and among Parsis it was over 3,500. He knew the plaintiff, but had no personal acquaintance with him. For many years witness had not spoken to him nor had he come in contact with him. He knew Dr. Sukhia by reputation from the papers and from conversation in society. It was untrue that in publishing the letter, witness acted falsely and maliciously against him. He never had any occasion to be malicious. His paper had not systematically attacked him at various times. He published the letter in a perfectly "bona-fide" manner without malice of any kind. His son, the third defendant, was now the editor, and also in 1911. He had taken an interest in communal matters for the past forty years. In the Juddin controversy people were criticised pretty freely. He had known Ratnagar for the last fifteen years, principally as one of his contributors. Witness's son brought the letter in dispute to him for reference. His order in the office was that anything out of the common should be brought to him. His son asked him about the general tone of the letter and witness advised him to make it more dignified by taking out a rough word and substituting a polished word. He approved of the letter generally. His attention was drawn to the paragraph complained of and he said that there was no objection to it as he believed it to be a fact, because Sir Jamshedji and he had a personal conversation on the matter which was quite fresh in his mind. After that, he allowed this passage to stand. The suggestion that the touching up made the letter more libellous was not true. The object of touching it up was to soften it decidedly. Witness had not put a single letter of his own into the letter. The touching up was done by his son to his satisfaction. He knew Dr. Sukhia very well and as he did not want legal correspondence, he asked his son who was to pay for the reply if Dr. Sukhia sent a notice and asked him to ask Ratnagar by wire if he would take the trouble on his own shoulders. When he sent the telegram, he did not expect a libel suit, nor did he know that what he had published was libellous. The letter was published after the reply was received from Ratnagar. He would have published the letter even if Ratnagar had not taken the responsibility.

Further hearing of the case was, at this stage, adjourned.

A DISCLAIMER.

Miss K. N. Kabraji, writing from Poona, requests us to inform our readers that she is not the person mentioned as Miss Kabraji in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" libel case, and that she has no connection whatever with the letter written by the defendant or with the parties concerned.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case was resumed in which Mr. J. McDermot charged Mr. E. J. Minahan, partners in the firm of MacMin and Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 785. Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Godinho and Mr. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant was further examined by Mr. Saher. He said the work done for Prince Mansur Khachar was done by the firm of MacMin and Company. The accused had not given any account of the money brought from the Jasdan State or the Prince. The accused had refused to give any account, nor had he rendered any account to the Prince excepting a letter he wrote to him. The sum of money which the accused drew from the Company's money deposited with the Indian Specie Bank on October 3 was Rs. 100 ; Rs. 30 on the 18th ; Rs. 30 on the 20th ; and Rs. 40 on the 27th. He had not accounted for these sums in the Company's books except a sum of Rs. 10 paid to the complainant. At the end of December last Prince Mansur Khachar called on the complainant in his office and showed him a letter from the accused giving an account of what he had done with the money he had got from the Jasdan Darbar. In that letter the accused said Rs. 1,900 had been paid to MacMin and Company.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Prince Mansur Khachar of Jasdan was next examined. He had had dealings with the Indian Specie Bank in connection with some jewellery that he had mortgaged. He knew a man named Abdulla Khakibhoy Readymoney. In connection with the jewellery mortgaged with the Bank he took proceedings in the court. For the purposes of his cases he engaged the services of MacMin and Company, as private detectives. He first filed a complaint against Mr. Chunilal Saraiya and Mr. Craig, in which his complaint was dismissed. He read an advertisement in the papers and wrote to the advertisers. Some days after, Mr. McDermot called on him at his place and subsequently Mr. Minahan was brought there and was introduced to witness as a partner in the firm of MacMin and Company. After some conversation they agreed to work on certain terms for the witness to recover the pair of bangles. They were to receive ten per cent. commission on the value of the jewellery recovered. After the terms had been settled he was taken by the complainant to the Mazagon Police Court. He was shown there a pair of bracelets, which he recognised as his own. Subsequently, on that, he filed a fresh complaint against Mr. Saraiya and Mr. Readymoney.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing adjourned till to-day.

In the Province of Minho, in Portugal, on the 12th instant, 90 prisoners escaped from a Jail by digging a tunnel to the beach, close by. On regaining their freedom they seized a large fishing boat, and threw the crew of 15 men into the sea, the fishermen being compelled to swim two miles to the shore. A gunboat pursued the boat and sank it, with the result that eight of the prisoners were drowned. The remaining 82 were re-captured.

DRIVING THE DEVIL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Shaikh Baba-Mia and Ibrahim Jamal with the theft of Rs. 30 belonging to one Aspandiar Khushroo, a tea-shop keeper. Mr. Ishwarlal, pleader, defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday last the first accused went to the complainant's shop in Lohar Chawl and inquired after the health of his cousin, who was ill. He and the complainant had been known to each other only for about eight or ten days. The complainant brought in the cousin, whom the accused seized by the small finger of her left hand. The woman shouted and became unconscious. The accused said she was possessed of a devil, whom he would drive away by bribing him, and added that would first find out what particular bribe the 'shaitan' would take before leaving the woman's body. Later in the evening he came back with two books which he said he had consulted and said he had found out that the devil wanted a black sheep, twenty-one limes and some frankincense. He and the complainant then went to Chinchpokli, where they were joined by the second accused, who acted as a broker for buying the things required. The party then went to the house, where the woman lived. The accused took some dry earth, made a circle of it on the floor, put some coloured paint on it and asked the complainant, to put Rs. 25 in the circle. He then made the woman who was still unconscious, sit in the circle, and next asked for some more money from the complainant. Subsequently he made a demonstration towards an Irani boy standing near by. He then took up the Rs. 85 from the circle and gave it to the second accused, who ran away. The complainant then sent for the police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he had never taken the money. He was sent by a friend of the complainant, who said a woman had been frightened near a well. The complainant had offered him Rs. 25 as a present if the woman recovered.

The further hearing was adjourned.

DISOBEYING COURT'S ORDER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has delivered his decision in the case in which Abdul Rasul Ismailji of Ahmed Jivabhai and Company charged Sonu Gunaji, a coppersmith, with failing to carry out the Court's order made on the 31st of January to work off an advance he had received from the complainant to do certain work. Mr Bapuji J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The charge against the accused was that last October he received Rs. 300 in advance and in consideration for that he undertook to work for the complainant for two years and produce within that time copper utensils weighing 600 maunds. Besides that he was to get eight annas a day for his wages. He worked for twenty-three days and then left off the work. He was then summoned before Mr. Aston, and was bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 on his undertaking to resume work. He worked for twenty days more and again left. Hence the present prosecution. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit the Rs. 25 of his bond.

THE PORT OF BROACH.

A PUBLIC meeting held in Broach passed a resolution expressing its grateful thanks to His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay in Council, and to the Collector of Broach, for their keen interest in the welfare of the Broach port whose trade by the anomalous railway tariff has been penalised. The sympathy and the great ability with which this subject was tackled by the Bombay Government reflects the highest credit on our Bombay Government and it is hoped that the subject may be kept open until redress is obtained from the Government of India. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor through the Collector of Broach.

It was also resolved that a telegram be sent to Calcutta to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, member of the Viceroy's Council, for the resolution which he had moved in the present session with great ability exposing the policy of the Railways in fixing arbitrary goods tariffs to the detriment of sea-route trade particularly penalising the Broach port by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., and that the Honourable Member might be requested to thank his other Colleagues who supported his proposition.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in the Trust Buildings, Esplanade Road, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the letter from the Municipal Executive Engineer regarding improvement of unhealthy areas in the City.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he was against any improvement scheme being undertaken which did not fall within the meaning of the term "Improvement scheme" as defined under the Act. The wholesale demolition of houses and making of new roads was not the object with which the trust was brought into existence.

The Trustees must first ask Government as to how much assistance they intended to give the Trust and then with the definite idea of the funds at their disposal. They could decide what scheme they should proceed with. If Government were not prepared to give them any further financial assistance, Sir Ibrahim thought the Board should not proceed with the Avenue Scheme.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that by their own blunder the Trustees had brought themselves into a plight which now set them to think : "Amend or end ?" For his own part Mr. Wacha thought it was better to end. If the repeated suggestion of the Corporation was accepted and the dual control was not carried on but the whole improvement of the city was left to the Municipality the present mess should not have occurred.

The chairman did not think it would have improved matters. The trustees must undertake schemes which at the least expenditure benefited the public the most. The improvement schemes to be undertaken by the Board must be schemes as improved the sanitation of the city.

The letter was then referred to the Improvement Committee.

CONVENTION OF RELIGIONS.

The third Convention of Religions in India is to be held at Tarakeshwar in the Hooghly District near the shrine of Tarakeshwar. H. H. the Mohunt Maharaj Satish Chandra Giri will be Chairman of the Reception Committee, and take charge of the arrangements for the meetings. A strong Reception Committee has been formed consisting of 15 members (with power to add to their number), including Babu Sarada Charan Mitter, M.A., B.L., ex-Judge of the Calcutta, High Court, who is the President of the All-India Central Convention Committee, and Swami Chidanand as Secretary. The different religious societies have been requested to elect their delegates. The dates of the meetings will be announced hereafter. In the meantime gentlemen wishing to read papers at the Convention, or to take part in the meetings are requested to communicate with Swami Chidanand, Secretary, Tarakeshwar. Delegates elected for the Convention of Religions should also communicate with Swami Chidanand, or with Babu Bhupendra Kumar Bose, M. A., B. L., General Secretary of the Central Convention Committee, 85 Grey Street, Calcutta.

The Rev. S. N. Karmarkar passed away at 12-45 on Tuesday, funeral services will be held at the American Mission Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, at 8 a. m. to-day, and at Sewri at 9 a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

RHEUMATISM.

In most cases of rheumatism there is an unusual amount of uric acid in the system, and if this can be driven out, relief generally follows. It is the duty of the kidneys to remove uric acid from the system.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have brought relief in many severe chronic cases of rheumatism. Gout, neuralgia, lumbago, and sciatica generally come from the same cause as rheumatism. Keep the kidneys well, and those periodical attacks that come with every change of the weather, will very likely cease entirely.

"A few years ago, I was suddenly taken with a violent attack of lumbago and sciatica," says Mr. C. Card, of 62, Plantagenet Street, Canton, Cardiff, Wales.

"I was crippled with the pain in my back ; I couldn't move. Fortnight I was laid up, completely helpless, and when I was able to get up again I couldn't walk about without crutches

DEFORMED FINGERS IN CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

"The water was full of sediment, and when the doctor examined it, he found a large percentage of uric acid.

"I began to think I should never get well, for medicine seemed to be doing me no good at all ; but my wife persuaded me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Phills, and they soon brought me relief—the water became clearer, and my back was easier. Later on I was able to put aside the crutches ; I was quite well.

"IT IS NEARLY FOUR YEARS SINCE I WAS CURED, and I was never better in my life than I am to-day. (Signed) Charles Card."

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0 ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 25, BOMBAY.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,598 tons, Captain F. J. Casck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Dalemoor 2,572 tons, Captain C. C. Bruha arrived in harbour on Monday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer E. F. Ferdinand. 2,812 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Pagenturm, 3,160 tons, Captain A. Fishbeck, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s. steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chilsa sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Fitzclarence, 2,588 tons, Captain H. W. Newton, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Raithmoor, 1990 tons Captain A. Peterson sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3,269 tons Captain J. Kinnard will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer ......Capt J D Dick R N...... Flagship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D V Vines............R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 2.

Baron Fair'ie......2393..............Killick Nixon & Co
Dalemoor ....2572 Bruha......
E F Ferdinand...3812 Leva Colna ...A L L S N Co
Gymeric............2598 Casack ....
Gallia.........565 ....J Mackintosh & Co
Hosainee ....998 D'Lorne.........Bo & P S N Co
Havildar ....3086 Elliott ....T M & Co
Islami.........2545 Goode ...N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Koweit...............2336 Coates..................H S N Co
Kola....................510 Elton ......Busreh.......M M & Co
Norkoowa ....1074 Jones ....M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr ...... 212 Nacoda.........Arab.......S N Co
Nasri...................911 Kurch ....Bo & P S N Co
Pearlmoor ....2576 Stonehouse......W & A G & Co
Pagenturm ......3160 Fish bleck......
Shah Jehan ......2635 McBean ....Shah S N Co
Saifi ....565 Morin...............Arab S N Co
Somali ....2350 Kason ....A S & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 2.

H W P D

Netravati ......699 Fakira ......N F...N F...Bo S N Co
Mahamadi ....549 Ahmed ...Repairing...Bo S N Co

H W V D

Majide...............1857 Watson.........Bo & P S N Co

M W D D

Bahrein...............1403 Broome ......Busreh......6-4... Arab S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool, Mar 6
	Dalemoor	Bruha	Barry, Feb 29
2	Gymeric	Casack	Calcutta, Mar 2
	E F Ferdinand	Leva	Trieste, Mar 11
	Pagenturm	Fishbeck	New York, Feb28

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Kirriemoor	Sisterson	Dunkirk
	Orsolo	Chissa	Calcutta
	Raithmoor	Peterson	Marseilles
	Fitzclarence	Newton	Calcutta

The steamer Olympia, Capt Kinnard obtained her portclearance yesterday for Liverpool &c,

The steamer Circassia began to load yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Jelunge left Aden on Monday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Simla arrived in London on the evening of the 30th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia outward bound passed 'Suez' on the 31st ultimo and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—280 bales cottonfly, W. Wolf and Sons; 68 tons oil cake, S. Pestonjee and Co.; 4,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 2,275 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathuras and Co; 40 bales wool, J. Karra; 16 tons till cake, S. Pestonjee and Co.
Olympia s—16 tons oil cake, A Moritz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—7 cases mica, S. Dadabhoy; 1 bundle ivory, A Visram; 30 bales skins, H. A. O. and Sons; 13 1-2 cwts nuxvomica, R. Jeewandas and Co; 3 3-4 cwts summer desfins P. Merally and Co; 56 cwts fishmaws, A Hussanie and Co; 22 cwts fishmows, J. M. Rahimtoola; 1 bundle carpets, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros; 90 cwts cosim; The Imperial Dairy and Co ; 10 cases curtains metal curios &c. B. J. Bhumgara; 30 bales hides and skins ~. M. Kooka; 20 bales skins and hides, V. Esmail and Co; 3 cases finesand, G. Madhowjee and Co; 47 bales skins and hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 55 bales skins, A E. H. Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan s.—1 package carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.
Clearpool s.—100 bales hemp, E. Oomersey; 250 cwts gum, R. Damjee.

FOR GHENT.

Hindoo s.—220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s.—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L.Dreyfus and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Beethoven s.—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Batumet s.—715 cwts gunny cuttings and 719 bales cotton-fly and waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 4 bales hemp, E. Oomersey.
Fairport s.—2,680 cwts castorseed, 8,340 cwts gram, 4,860 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Chyebassa s.—1,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros ; 930 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—330 bales cotton; Gaddum and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Raithmoore s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2275 cwts myrabollams P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hindoo s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R. A Willis.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Southville s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton, N. W. Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co ; 112 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 22 cases condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons.
E. F. Ferdinand s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Osteric s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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FOR THE
MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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A Lecture delivered
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LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1912.

BLIND-ALLEY EMPLOYMENT.

A phase of the industrial world which is not much in evidence in India, but is a subject of much thought in England among those who recognise the danger of increasing the ranks of the unemployed, is what has been labelled "Blind-Alley Employment." Boys up to sixteen or seventeen years of age are utilised and in great request as assistant to van and truck-drivers as wire-workers, box-makers, leather-stitchers, messengers, parcel-carriers, and as newspaper-runners. For these labours all smart boys are eligible up to seventeen, but after that any prospect of their being permanently employed is non-existent except for a very small and almost negligible percentage of them Lord Northampton has planned, with other far-seeing philanthropists, a scheme by which a certain number of these boys may be trained, while still at work, and fitted for a permanent calling. At present their outlook is at best a dreary one. The plan as an article in the "Times" informs us, is to take 300 of these boys, to begin with, and teach them the groundwork of some skilled trade in a training-ship to be moored at Temple Pier on the Thames. The boys, when dismissed, are too old to take advantage of other educating organisations and do not care to enter the Territorials or the Yeomanry being in no way prepared for military work. They too often drift about the streets with no higher ambition than to enter an inferior music-hall during their idle time. The training-ship which they will be invited to patronise will combine recreation and the sociable side of life with solid teaching of various trades.

If the necessary financial help is forthcoming—and a good deal has been subscribed or promised already—the Admiralty will be asked for an obsolete ship, of which class they still possess a few, and when the boilers and fittings are removed from the interior, there will be plenty of room to adapt the vessel to the purpose Lord Northampton and his fellow-workers have in view. The 300 boys will be dubbed non-commissioned officers and artificer-apprentices, they will find good club and reading rooms, canteen, a gymnasium, with facilities for boxing and rowing in the training-ship. What boy would not be tempted to come on board every night by such a prospect, even after a day with a van or spent selling newspapers? Six nights of the week trades will be taught for two hours, lectures or concerts will occupy that time on Friday evenings, and every alternate Saturdays route marches will be undertaken. Lord Douglas Compton is willing to be the honorary chief commander of the corps called the "Imperial Marine Artificers." For officers in charge, the ex-public-schoolmen, employed as mechanical engineers in London, will be drawn upon. The intention is that boys of fifteen or sixteen should sign on for four years as apprentices, and, if necessary, for a further period of two years. When their service is completed, they should be fit for transference into the Navy, the Army, the Yeomanry or the Territorials and would be encouraged to enter any of these corps, while one-third would be assisted to emigrate to the Colonies. For this the money—some of it already sent—subscribed by the Colonies would be set apart. There are rules, of course, but not difficult ones to obey. All ranks must attend instruction two evenings a week or pay one penny as a weekly fine, and every boy must pay twopence a week to the depot fund which acts as a bank. The ship will have a drum and fife and bugle band and the apprentices will go into camp for annual training every August for a fortnight or a week, all expenses being paid, and each boy, according to rank, drawing from sixpence to ninepence a day while in camp.

The Government will be asked to supply the ship, boats, guns and arms, and if this be done, Lord Northampton estimates that the costs of fitting up the ship will be about £4,800. Several London engineering firms have been public spirited enough to offer to help in fitting up the ship for the boys. All the annual expenditure is put at £1,395. There was to have been a meeting in aid of the scheme in the Fishmongers' Hall shortly after the last mail left, and it was hoped that the balance of the money required would be subscribed. An influential group of men and companies have either promised to become members or to take an active interest in the launching of the scheme for establishing the "Northampton Training Ship." It certainly should prove successful for it is a practical step in the right direction. In olden days apprentices grew into members of the trade or calling to which they served their time, but in modern and nominally more enlightened times the race for wealth is so fierce that employers utiliise boy-labour as long as it is cheaper than men's, and the industrial kings are so busy climbing the commercial ladder that they do not give a thought to the future of the lads they reject on coming to man's estate and claiming his wages. Men like Lord Northampton foresee the inevitable result of this process, carried through a series of years and have thought out this plan of a training-ship as a means of saving the boys from the blind alley in which their early industry will have landed them, too often without the vestige of a hope of finding a way out. That the system which requires to be set right by persons not responsible for its defects, is a bad one, there can be no possible doubt whatever, no more than that to try and right the wrong is the work of humane and brave men. It will help to save a crowd of boys who, if left to themselves, can hardly avoid drifting helplessly into a swamp of unemployment.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FUND. THE accounts just published of the Indian cricket team funds show that the tour in England proved at least a financial success, howsoever opinions may differ as to its other results. The sums recovered as guarantee money amounted to Rs. 42,171, which, with the gate money received in England, brought the total receipts to Rs. 61,643. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 49,475, so that the Committee have now in hand the handsome balance of Rs. 12,100. A meeting of the Committee will shortly be held to adopt the statement of receipts and expenses and to authorise the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Secretaries to refund the amounts returnable *pro rata* to the Indian guarantors. Of course, the Committee are bound to return, as promised, the unexpended balance to the guarantors if they are desired to do so, but we believe we are voicing the almost unanimous opinion of the cricketing public, whenwe suggest that that body should try to convert this balance into the nucleus of a fund for sending teams to and inviting teams from England in future. Of course nothing could be done without the consent of the guarantors, but we believe that made up as the list of guarantors is of public spirited gentlemen who have on more than one occasion evinced a deep interest in the welfare of Indian cricket, none of them would insist upon the balance being returned, if the many advantages of having a permanent fund in the hands of the Committee were impressed upon them. As we have already said the balance might very well form the nucleus of a fund for the future promotion of Indian cricket.

The visit of the Indian team to England did much good to Indian cricket as was evident from the improved form shown by most of its members, on their return to India, but the benefit of the tour was confined only to a necessarily limited number of players, and a wide-spread feeling exists among the cricketing public of this Presidency, in particular, and of the country generally, that, in order to extend the benefit to a larger member of people, an English team should be invited to India. Nobody denies the great advantages of a tour in the home of the game, but the benefits to be derived from a trial of the latter course are equally obvious, as the visit of an English team to India would enable an infinitely larger number of people to study the methods of leading exponents of the game. Indeed, it seems to be the necessary corollary of a visit to England, if the advantage gained there is to be followed up. Besides it is now nearly a decade since the last English team—the Oxford Authentics—visited this country. The visit of the Authentics and of the teams who under Mr. Vernon and Lord Hawke toured India before them gave a great stimulus to Indian cricket. We believe that if the M. C. C. were approached with a request to send out next cold weather a fairly representative team, or one composed entirely of amateurs they would not refuse to comply with the request. Of course an unofficial team under the captaincy of another cricket enthusiast like Lord Hawke would be very welcome, but one selected by the M. C. C. would carry greater weight and would certainly draw larger crowds. There is as strong feeling among the Indian cricketing public that instead of dissolving itself at its next meeting the Committee should ask the guarantors to forego their claims on the balance, and that they should continue to exist as a body for the purpose of expending this fund in the manner most advantageous to Indian cricket, which may appear.

BOMBAY MILLS. THE yarn market continues lifeless here as China markets are still inactive after the recent sudden spurt in Hongkong, when dealers there were reported to have purchased something like twenty thousand bales in anticipation of a prompt recovery in the trade. There is no indication of such a recovery as yet. The off-take from the distributing ports still continues to be very poor and we must ascribe it to the fact of the country being still in an unsettled state. The absence of any fresh disturbing news from China during the last few weeks leads to the hope that matters are progressing favourably though slowly. The great improvement in the opium trade during the last few days also induces us to take an optimistic view of the situation. As soon as confidence has been restored we may expect to see a great improvement in our trade with China and within the next few weeks we may in all probability see a very brisk trade in the yarn of Bombay mills. Practically all our mills have been indifferent so far as regards the condition of the market as they have already disposed of their productions up to July-August deliveries, and some mills even up to the end of the year, at profitable rates. They can now wait and watch and when the next period of excitement comes, on the Chinese dealers finding the routes to the hungry interior markets again open and safe for the despatch of merchandise, our mills will have their opportunity for making fresh contracts. Though at the present moment the trade is inactive the prospect is bright. The Chinese must come out to buy our yarn sooner or later as all the interior consuming centres have long been quite bare of stocks. And as for the weaving mills conditions were never better. They are all doing remarkably well and their stocks should very soon begin to beat all previous records. Prices have already improved and must soon rise higher.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN EGYPT. THE British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt appears to have every cause for gratification at the manner in which the Government answers its prayers. Upon most points it admitted the other day in its annual report that its voice was not raised in vain ; and the only grievance it still has concerns the condition of the Mixed Court Law regarding foreclosure in Egypt. The President expressed his satisfaction that the Khedive's advisers were quite alive to the unsatisfactory state of affairs and Lord Kitchener had very kindly sent them a copy of a project of a new law, on which he invited the Chamber's criticism. The status of British companies in Egypt has continued to have the serious consideration of the Chamber, and they are still in communication with the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject. During the last year the Mixed Court of Appeal consented to two important modifications in the regulation governing the stock exchanges of Egypt. By the first the rule debarring shares of a face value of less than £4 from being dealt in for future delivery has been revised, and £1 shares would now be admitted to the full privileges of the official list ; the second provided for stock being dealt in for four accounts—i.e., it would be possible to sell shares for delivery over a period of two months with a fortnightly settlement. The first modification is important to British interests, as the disabilities of the £1 share has been removed and the second will doubtless make the exchange of stock between Egypt and Europe a much easier operation than it was before.

SUN YAT-SEN. IT will soon be necessary for the formal announcement of the establishment of the Chinese Republic to be made to the Powers, and it is likely that this mission will be entrusted to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A correspondent in Peking who is in close touch with him writes that he recently received a letter in which Sun Yat-sen expressed his intention of making a prolonged tour in Europe shortly, and it is hinted that this may mean that he will go not only to make this formal announcement, but to arrange for the loans which will have to be raised to start the Republic upon a useful and progressive career. The same authority also mentioned as a fact of the highest importance that the colony of Chinese *literati* at Foo-Chow (to which place retired officials migrate, much as Indian civilians do to Cheltenham) were unanimously in favour of the Republic. They were, he said, the one class who by tradition and upbringing might have been expected to have opposed reform, and the piece of news was, he considered, of the happiest augury.

AT the instance of the Anti-Tuberculosis League a public meeting will be held at 5-30 this evening in the Town Hall, Bombay, over which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside.

GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, Commanding the Southern Army, will not, it has been decided, to vacate the appointment until October next.

THE application of Miss Mount Stepen for the grant of probate of the will of the late Miss Garnet Orme will be heard at Dehra Dun on 9th April.

AN eclipse of the moon was celebrated by a large concourse of Hindus at Simla in the early hours of Tuesday morning with the usual conch-blowing, prayers and ablutions. The eclipse was also celebrated in certain parts of Bombay.

AMONGST ruling princes who will be in Simla this summer, is the Maharajah of Indore who will arrive there with a large suite on April 6th, and will occupy the houses "Brochhurst" and "Tara View."

The Chinese Consuls in Rangoon, and other Mid-Eastern ports have been informed by telegram from the Government at Pekin, that all the Diplomatic and Con- sular officers are to be continued as at present.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, Education Member of the Viceroy's Council, who is now on tour in Madras, will leave for Bangalore on the 4th instant, and will halt until 7th. The dates of his tour thereafter will be Ootacamund 8th to 14th, Calcutta 17th to 18th, and Peshawar 21st to 28th. He will arrive in Simla on April 30.

THERE will be several non-official Bills relating to questions of social reform before the Imperial Legislative Council during the autumn session at Simla. Messrs. Madge and Dadabhoy have already two Bills in hand, and Mr. Mudholkar will probably bring forward a small measure dealing with the vexed question of employment of *devadasis* and *muralis* in temples in Southern India.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

THE outlook in the athletic and cycling world is brighter than at any period since the last Olympic Games. The great cause for satisfaction is the healing of the split between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclists Union. Just why these governing bodies should fall out was a puzzle to the ordinary athlete and cyclist. It was really a quarrel among the officials, but where the fault lay, the writer is not prepared to say. As an old athlete, however, he could not see by what right the athletic association attempted to govern cyclists. Fortunately the trouble is now over and the two bodies can work together for the good of sport, each looking after its own sphere. Mr. Montague Shearman, an old champion athlete, and Mr. Percy Low of the National Cyclists Union are the gentlemen who have really brought about a settlement and they deserve the thanks of all sportsmen for their efforts.

SPEEDY RUNNING.

The doings of University athletes have claimed much attention lately and it is some years since the cracks at Oxford and Cambridge showed such promise. The revival has come at an opportune moment, for the old country badly wants some real fliers for the Olympic Games.

The inter-club meeting between the London A. C. and the Oxford University A. C. at Cambridge on Saturday, was hardly a representative gathering, neither being at full strength, but the Cantabs were more fit and won easily by 8 events to 2. The outstanding performance was the double win of D. MacMillan who won the 100 yards in 10 1-5 secs. and the quarter in 50 1-5 secs. He still has time to further improve, and given favourable conditions at the Oxford and Cambridge sports, he may show something sensational.

P. J. Baker had an easy task in the half mile, which occupied him 1 min. 59 4-5 secs., and another good win was K. Powell's 16 1-5 secs. in the 120 yards hurdle race.

AT OXFORD.

The final of the inter-College sports meeting at Oxford was marked by splendid running by G. R. L. Anderson. After winning the 100 yards in 10 3-5 secs., he made nearly all the running in the quarter and reached the tape in 50 secs. This points to a great race at Queen's Club, when he and MacMillan meet at the inter-Varsity sports. Anderson lacks the sprinting ability to make a record breaker at the quarter, but as he has a fine raking stride, he might be developed into a real champion at half a mile. Both Anderson and MacMillan are athletes of exceptional promise and it is to be hoped they will study their Empire in respect to the Olympic Games at Stockholm.

IRISH STAYERS.

The outstanding feature of the Irish cross-country championship at Dublin on Saturday was the splendid running by military athletes. Not only did the Connaught Rangers win the team race, but the famous regiment also supplied the first and second men home in Lce.-Sergt. F. O'Neill and Lce.-Corpl. Clarke, the positions being a reverse of the placings in the Southern championship a few weeks ago. O'Neill appears to have regained his best form and his win was by the big margin of 250 yards, the eight miles of rough country being run in 50 mins. 25 secs. The winning team scored 50 points, the positions occupied by the six to count being 1, 2, 6, 10, 15, 16.

BOXING.

It looks as though London sportsmen will enjoy some excellent bouts before the end of the season. Arrangements have virtually been completed to bring Jem Driscoll and Jean Poesey into opposition at the National Sporting Club, and this will enable one to judge if the talented French feather weight is all that his friends claim. Driscoll is getting on in years, but his admirers will not hear of his defeat, so that a fine bout should be seen. Besides this, we are to see Jem Sullivan and Jack Harrison doing battle for the Lord Lonsdale middle-weight championship belt. It is more than likely that the late Tom Thomas was far from well when he was beaten by Sulliva, since when the latter has been defeated by Papke of America and Carpentier of France. It was stiff punching which beat Suilivan in these contests and as he will have to put up with a good deal of this sort of thing when he meets Harrison, who is a very tough customer.

A PARIS FATALITY.

It is very unfortunate that a boxing fatality should happen just when the sport is going so well in France. Reference, of course, is made to the unfortunate ending to the match between A. Evernden of England and R. Belli of France at Paris recently. When Belli was knocked out, his head struck the stage and it was at first thought that this was the cause of his death some ten hours later. The post mortem showed this was not so however the medical evidence declaring that death was due to a broken blood vessel in the brain, brought on by over exertion. It is not anticipated that the mishap will serve as a check to boxing in France, but it will no doubt lead to the authorities demanding that no one shall be allowed to take part in a match until he has been medically examined and declared to be fit, as is done at the National Sporting Club of London.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Irish Rugby cracks surprised the Welshmen in the International at Belfast, on Saturday. The visitors were soon on top, though they did not score until the first half was nearly up, when Davis received from Martin and got over Bancroft converting. The game continued to go in favour of Wales for some time and then the Irishmen suddenly woke up. McIvor got over for an unconverted try and immediately afterwards, Lloyd dropped a fine goal. Just on time, Brown scored another try and as Lloyd converted, Ireland claimed the victory by 12 points to 5. It is generally admitted that the Welshmen were unlucky, and they also took the field without the best team, five of the original selections crying off.

ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

The fourth round of the F. A. Cup ties on Saturday attracted splendid gates, particularly the match between Manchester United and Blackburn Rovers on the former's ground. Only two of the four ties were carried to a definite conclusion at the first attempt. Southern enthusiasts were very hopeful that Swindon would prevail when receiving Everton. The Wiltshire team were not overawed by the reputation of the First Leaguers and going off at a great pace they were soon two goals up.

The Everton men then improved and at length scored, but they were not able to draw level.

West Bromwich Albion outplayed Fulham in the tie at Birmingham and the famous Throstles are now in rare form.

Turning to the draws, Bradford City (holders) and Barnsley had a fine fight, in which the defence was too good for the attack, nothing being scored. A further meeting on Wednesday had a like ending, as in spite of extra time, the score sheet was blank.

It was the Manchester United v. Blackburn Rovers tie which aroused chief interest, upwards of 65,000 people being present. The Rovers, as the prospective League champions, were rather fancied to beat the champions of last season. Walmsley opened the scoring and Aitkenhead put on the equaliser for Blackburn. With no further scoring, a replay was necessary yesterday. The Manchester men opened well and were two up at half time. The Rovers drew level in the last few minutes, so that an extra period was played. In this the Blackburn men managed to score twice and so qualified for the semi-final.

ENGLAND vs. WALES.

The thirty-fourth International between England and Wales at Wrexham on Saturday enabled the Englishmen to register their twenty-sixth success, though some critics think Wales was a bit unlucky. The visitors hardly showed the same dash as in the match against Ireland, but after all a win is the main thing. Holley scored after two minutes' play, and Freeman added another just before half time. Wales strove hard during the rest of the game, but the defence of the visitors withstood all demands.

A BIG STEEPLECHASE.

There were no fewer than 31 runners in the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham on Wednesday. The race was run over a four miles course and the stakes amounted to £1,000. It was rather an unfortunate event for punters as several of the seven animals which came down at the first fence were well backed. Ultimately the honours went to Mr. E. Platt's The Rejected IV. Mr. G. F. Cotton, the rider, giving a very good exhibition of jockeyship. The winner carried 171 lbs and ran the course in 9 mins. 40 secs.

IN GENERAL.

H. W. Stevenson was seen to advantage when making a break of 671 this week.

The Cannes lawn tennis tournament has served to demonstrate that M. Deougis is already in fair form, the South of France championship calling to his share.

Reece and Inman have made a side wager of £250 aside on the result of their billiard championship match.

Guy's and St. Thomas's met in the final of the inter-hospital cup under Association rules, on Wednesday, the latter winning by 2 goals to 1.

The inter-county hockey match between Oxfordshire and Herts on Wednesday, ended in favour of Oxon by 6 goals to 2.

Excellent football was shown by Clyde against Third Lanark in the semi-final of the Scottish Cup.

The success of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry over the Army Service Corps (holders) in the Military Racquets Championship was greatly due to the fine service of Captain A. G. C. Luther.

A series of matches between Oxford golfers and the Worplesdon club on Saturday ended in favour of the Dark Blues by 5 1-2 to 4 1-2.

Rugby conceded two goals to Cosmopolitans in the final of the Galitzin Cup Polo Tournament at Cannes this week and won by 4 goals to 2.

An important cross country race for professionals was decided near Paris on Sunday, when Holmer of Canada finished first from Kolehmanen of Finland and Bouchard of France.

Lee and West London were left to contest the final of the Southern Lacrosse Flags, the former winning easily by 15 goals to 4.

Cannes proved too good for Roehampton in the final of the Permanent Challenge Cup at Cannes Polo Tournament, winning by 9 goals to 3.

The English cricketers finished up their tour in the Argentine by gaining a fine win over a Northern team, E. M. Wilson's 8 wickets for 10 runs being a big factor in the victory.

INDIAN POLITICS.

Comprehensive Speech by Mr. Eardley Norton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Mr. Eardley Norton addressed a public meeting at Kumbakonam, and after a reference to the Indian National Congress and its work and the part played in it by Indians, he dwelt on the situation in India at the present day which he characterised as peculiarly favourable to her future, Passing on to Lord Morley's reforms, he regarded them as a wonderful contribution to the national advancement of India. He was glad to see that Indians had begun to be honoured with more substantial things than modals and jewels. The speaker confessed his admiration for Mr. Gokhale, and he often wondered how the boy, Gokhale, whom he used to see in his early days had in so short a time risen to be the Indian leader in the Viceregal Council,

He next referred to the King's visit. Speaking of the partition of Bengal, he said he believed that it was wrong in its inception and that its cancelment should have come earlier which would have avoided those unfortunate manifestations of political unrest in Bengal. Mr. Norton spoke at length about the transfer of the Capital to Delhi. He was entirely in favour of the transfer. There was no reason why the Bengali should have perpetual access to the Viceroy's ears in a manner he had had for the past 150 years. It was absolutely immaterial for the Indian public where the Viceroy held his office and issued orders from, but care should be taken that he had access to all the presidencies equally.

His next subject was the reduction and ultimate abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. He exhorted Indians to set about reforming it.

MYSORE CITY.

Large Improvement Scheme Outlined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 2.

The cost of the programme of work laid down by the Mysore City Improvement Trust for the next few years amounts to nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees, including expenditure on a sound system of professional management, and a comprehensive drainage scheme, with underground sewers and outfall works for the whole city amounting to over fifteen lakhs of rupees. Up-to-date, a quarter of a crore of rupees has been spent, so that when the work is finally completed it will have cost fifty lakhs of rupees.

The Russian Budget shows that for the first time in the history of Russia the revenue for the year exceeds £300,000,000. During the past four years the ordinary expenditure has been increased by 20 per cent., and during the past five years £20,000,000 of the State debt has been redeemed.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

NORTH COUNTRY MINERS RECALCITRANT.

Progress of Ballot Upsets Expectations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The miners resumed work to-day in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, the Forest of Dean, Dudley, South Staffordshire and Tamworth.

According to the latest returns of the ballot in England, 29,000 men are in favour of resumption of work, and 26,300 against. The figures in South Wales are 20,070 for, and 11,580 against.

LATER.

It is estimated that thirty thousand colliers were working yesterday. The progress of the ballot, however, is not so satisfactory as anticipated and is upsetting preconceived ideas.

South Wales, which has hitherto been regarded as the storm centre, shows the largest majority in favour of resumption, while the north of England, especially Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the men were considered reasonable, shows a majority of four to one against. Many men, however, are not voting.

The total figures at midnight were 90,496 for and 94,543 against resumption of work.

Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland show hostile majorities, but the Midland Federation area is largely in favour of a return to work.

The early returns from Scotland are hostile, and meetings of the men are often disorderly, the speakers attacking their leaders.

The *Times* says that the hope of a general resumption after Easter must be abandoned. The strike will probably break down piece-meal, but a considerable period will elapse before the industry is in full going order.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The ballot figures at two o'clock this morning were 98,639 for, and 100,189 against, resumption of work.

These figures included Scotland, 8,053 for, ,223 against; Durham, 9,987 for, 22,325 gainst; Lancashire 3,142 for, 12,020 against; he Midlands, 18,381 for, 11,088 against; orthumberland, 5,569 for, 8,276 against; orkshire, 1,928 for, 9,826 against; South Vales 42,446 for, 20,410 against; Cumberand, 1,353 for, 2,285 against Derbyshire, ,638 for, 3,219 against.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

Fifteen Thousand Men Go on Strike.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A telegram to the *Times* from New York tates that 15,000 carpenters in Chicago have truck. Building operations of the value of even million pounds sterling are affected.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

P. and O. "Syria" Damaged and Detained at Malta.

MALTA, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. steamer "Syria," bound for okohama, has arrived here one day overdue, aving collided with the French steamer "Circe" ear Algiers.

At the time of the collision a thick fog preailed to starboard. The "Syria's" bow is lamaged and she will remain at Malta to ndergo repairs. She carries ninety-four passengers.

THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

Arms for Federal Troops from United States.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

The Government has consented to permit hipments of arms to Mexico for the Federal roops. Three consignments have already rossed the border. This, it is pointed out, does ot violate neutrality; as the belligerency of he Revolutionists is not recognised.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Unpatriotic Socialist Heavily Fined.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 2.

A Socialist has been fined £100, with the lternative of three months' hard labour, for reventing his son from serving under the Defence Act.

AMERICAN WOOL TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2.

The House of Representatives, by 189 votes to 92, has passed the Democratic Wool Tariff Revision Bill which President Taft etoed in 1911. Twenty Progressive Republicans voted with the majority.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Terry,

[Mr. Edward O'Connor Terry was the owner of erry's Theatre. He was born in 1844, the son f John Terry, the actor. He was educated privately, e entered the dramatic profession at Christhurch, Hants. He made his first appearance on the ondon stage at the Surrey Theatre, in 1867. After ining other theatres in London he started a eatre of his own named the Terry theatre in 1887.]

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

Cabinet Agrees to Resume Office.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDAPEST, APRIL 1.

Count Khuen Hedervary, the Hungarian Premier, announced in Parliament, to-day, that the Cabinet had resumed office out of deference to His Majesty, and asked for a vote of confidence.

M. Kossuth and Count Andrassy, on behalf of their respective parties, approved the action of Count Khuen Hedervary for reasons of expediency and loyalty.

The debate was adjourned, but the constitutional crisis is regarded as averted.

RECENT ODONGO RAIDS.

Small Punitive Expedition Despatched.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A small punitive expedition under Major Leveson yesterday engaged a large force of Anuak raiders in a thick bush near Odongo. The Anuaks fled after suffering heavy losse and abandoned their villages, Their positions were destroyed.

Captain Lightenberg and Captain Kinahan, three Egyptian officers and forty-two Sudanese soldiers were killed and one Egyptian officer and twelve men wounded.

BIG BURGLARY IN LONDON.

Jewels Worth £10,000 Stolen.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A gang, this week-end, robbed a jeweller's shop in Regent Street of jewels worth ten thousand pounds sterling. They made a restaurant, some distance off, their base, and apparently worked in relays, tunnelling under and piercing three walls two feet thick. They forced the safe, returning at intervals to the restaurant for refreshment and rest. They left behind them dynamos, testifying to the use of electric drillers.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italy Declares a Blockade.

PERIM, APRIL 2.

The Italians have given notice for the blockade from April 1st of the ports of Loheia and Camaran, an important international pilgrim station.

The Italians have cut the cable between Camaran and the mainland. They have also captured and taken to Massowah, the small British steamer "Woodcock."

THE SOUTH POLE.

Opinions as to Capt. Scott's Movements.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Dr. Nansen and Sir E. Shackleton are of the opinion that Captain Scott reached the South Pole in the middle of January.

A telegram to the *Times* from Christchurch states that the "Terra Nova" has had her bow-plate crumpled and her planks torn by ice. The crew are in high spirits, and the health of the expedition is excellent.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Sentences Reduced on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Harrington, Mukherjee and Caspersz delivered separate judgments, though agreeing in the Dacca conspiracy case appeal. This was an appeal preferred by Pulin Behari Das and thirty-four others who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, and sentenced some to transportation for like and others to long terms of transportation and rigorous imprisonment. The High Court convicted fourteen and acquitted the rest. Their lordships, however, considerably reduced the sentences on the fourteen convicted accused. Pulin was sentenced to seven years' transportation, the two others to six years' transportation each, and the rest to imprisonment ranging from two to five years.

ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The *Statesman* continues its attack to-day on His Excellency the Viceroy for withholding his consent to the Orissa Tenancy Bill. From the consideration of the time at which the Bill was passed and the hour of the Viceroy's departure it argues that no Member of the Supreme Executive Council could have discussed the matter with Lord Hardinge who must therefore have acted on his own responsibility without the personal knowledge of the necessity for the Bill. In reply to the argument that Lord Hardinge had a right to refuse his consent owing to lack of time to consider the measure, the paper declares the Bill was not introduced into the Local Council till it had secured the full approval of the Government of India. If the Viceroy had doubts of the propriety of giving his assent he should have postponed the departure in order to examine the situation. If he had intended his assent he should have communicated to the Bengal Government after the Delhi Durbar that all legislation affecting Behar and Orissa should be adopted.

The shooting injury to Quarter-Master-Sergt. Harris, of 8th Battery, Bangalore, has not proved fatal as was feared on Monday night. The bullet just missed his heart coming out close to his spine. He is conscious and even cheerful. The cause of the incident is not stated yet.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visits to Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBELLPORE, APRIL 2.

After travelling all day yesterday the Viceroy's special arrived at Rawalpindi at 8-30 a.m., this morning. Owing to the wet weather and swampy condition of the parade ground the review of the troops of the Pindi garrison was countermanded and though no rain was actually falling it was dull and threatening when the train pulled up at the station. Their Excellencies on alighting from the train were met by General Sir Gerald Kitson, Commanding the Rawalpindi Division, Colonel Edwardes, Colonel Thomas, Major the Hon'ble W. Cadogan and Captain Seymour and Mr. Maynad the Commissioner, and Mr. Kitchen, Deputy Commissioner at Rawalpindi. The Viceregal party then proceeded in motors to General Kitson's house where they had breakfast and afterwards the Viceroy accompanied by General Kitson, motored round the cantonments returning to the railway station shortly before 11 o'clock. In the meantime Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Miss Sandford and Lt.-Col. O'Kinealy, went to the Lady Minto Nursing Home and were shown round the establisment by Miss Smith and Mrs. Kitchen.

Shortly after 11 the special train proceeded on its way to Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, APRIL 2.

On arrival at Peshawar Their Excellencies were received at the station by Sir George Roos-Keppel, the Chief Commissioner of the North West Province, and General Alison, Commanding the Peshawar Division. A number of the principal civil and military officials were also at the station and were presented to Their Excellencies among whom were Major General Mullaly, Mr. Tucker, Lt.-Colonel Rawlinson, Mr. Bolton, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar; Colonel Dundee, Colonel Dick, Mr. Jelf and Col. Nawab Sir Aslam Khan. The Viceroy inspected the guard of honour with colours and band of the Royal West Kent Regiment, which was drawn up on the platform and afterwards proceeded to his carriage accompanied by Sir George Roos Keppel and Col. Maxwell.

At 5 o'clock Their Excellencies drove to Victoria Memorial Hall where an address was presented to the Viceroy by the Municipal and District Councils.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy, replying to the addresses of Peshawar Municipal Committee and District Board, said:—

"Gentlemen, first let me thank you warmly for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me. I am not sure that I am entitled to any large measure of gratitude for amid the arduous and unceasing duties which press upon a Viceroy during the greater part of the year, it is with feelings of pleasurable anticipation that I plan these tours which bring me into close contact with the people whose interests are my constant care in offices far remote, and while it is a recurring delight to make a living acquaintance with the localities and the people whose names I know so well on paper. You can realise what a tremendous advantage it is to me to have seen them with my own eyes, to have heard them with my own ears and to have entered and made my own their very atmosphere. It was with a sense of profound regret that I heard of the serious fire that has occurred within the last few days in Peshawar which I understand was more extensive than any that has occurred for some time. You have referred with approval to the fact that the transfer of the Headquarters of the Government of India to Delhi will bring it into nearer relation with your province and I cannot forget that this frontier has many memories clustering round that city which formed a firm bond of union and affection between yourself and the British Empire, for it was to that ancient city that you sent your sons to help us at a time when the pages of our Indian history were touched with a gloom which has thrown into bright relief the many golden deeds, then done, of bravery and loyalty and self-devotion. I shall not say more of the circumstances of our change of headquarters except that I am glad that it has been so well received throughout India. It is true that the change has not been well received in Calcutta, but I believe that in time its advantages to the Indian Empire as a whole will be recognised.

"I believe that the peace of this border has only once been broken and that by a brief expedition since the constitution of this province and our relations with the Frontier tribes are now most friendly. I congratulate you that within the border you should have been able to settle your internal differences so amicably and to celebrate simultaneously your festivals in harmony and good temper. With peace within and a good harvest to enjoy and sound views upon sanitation and education I have no advice to give you."

His Excellency's speech was translated into Pushtu by Sir George Roos-Keppel. Their Excellencies then returned to Government House.

NEW GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

The Burma Government have purchased from the Burma Engineering and Docking Company in liquidation, their dockyard at Dawbound (Rangoon) for a sum of rupees one lakh and twelve thousand and it will be used exclusively for repairs to Government vessels which hitherto was done by the Irrawady Flotilla Company. At times it was even found necessary to send Government launches and steamers to Calcutta for repairs. The average annual cost to the Government for repairs is three quarters of lakhs of rupees which will be saved.

VAKIL'S ATTEMPTED MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The Hooghly Police have arrested two men Nitai Ghosh and Lalmohan Ghosh in connection with the attempted murder of Mr. Manmohan Ghosh, Vakil, Calcutta High Court, who was hit by a bullet on the night of 25th March when he was going to his house. Mr. Ghosh is progressing favourably.

A Royal Commission, with Lord Macdonnell as Chairman, has been appointed to make exhaustive inquiries into the Civil Service system in the United Kingdom.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Gendarmerie Raised with Swedish Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The following official communication has been received from Teheran by the Persian Consul-General at Calcutta:—A Swedish officer is working at Shiraz, in connection with the *gendarmerie*, Three Swedish officers with ten Persian officers trained under them and an armed force of 130 men of modern *gendermerie* have been sent from Teheran for the formation of the *gendarmerie* who passed Ispahan a few days ago, and would reach Shiraz shortly. Further steps are being taken to complete the arrangements for reforms in the south, which will be soon carried into effect. Two detachments of the Government force under the Ilkbani Kashya and Nasrud Dowla who have started from Shiraz, are engaged in restoring order.

Y. M. C. A. IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 2.

The annual general meeting of the Karachi branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in the grounds of the Association premises last night, was a most successful and largely attended function. The Hon'ble. Mr. M. De P. Webb, President of the branch, took the chair. After reviewing the annual report Mr. Webb stated a notable feature of the year's work was the successful inauguration of a canvass for rupees forty thousand for funds for new buildings. The branch was commited to raising rupees fifteen thousand locally and the announcement by the Chairman that the local quota had been fully covered was received with acclamation.

After the transaction of the Association business the Lord Bishop of Lahore who is now on a visitation to Karachi made a stirring address. He mentioned that shortly after his return to Lahore he would take part at the ceremony of opening by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab of the new Y. M. C. A. building at the place and whilst declaiming any intention of referring to the Sind-Punjab amalgamation controversy he mentioned that a vigorous organization in Lahore was an augury for large activity and further success of the Karachi branch. In particular he dealt with potentialities of the organisation in bringing all classes and creeds in India into closer sympathy and friendship and exhorted those present to realise and fulfil wider and fuller life which membership with the Association meant. The programme concluded with conversation and music.

THE PESHAWAR FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

Details of the Peshawar fire supplied by the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* show that the burnt portion of the city was comparatively modern and included lofty well-built mansions, four and five storeys high, of good many leading bankers, merchants and house proprietors. The following names are prominently mentioned as the greatest sufferers, Harjimall, the foremost banker and house proprietor; Karamchand, grain merchant; Uttam Singh and Tara Singh, bankers; Jewanmall, house proprietor; Gurditmal, Chhajju Singh and Bholaram. The total damage to houses alone is estimated at ten lakhs though fortunately as the fire began in daylight the occupants were able to prevent the loss of life and movable goods. Among the officers who were conspicuous in fighting the fire, the foremost was Lieut. Douie, R.E., son of the late Financial Commissioner and officiating Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who was in charge of a Sapper Company and worked without sleep or rest for sixty hours on end; Mr. Bolton, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Copeland, I.C.S., Captains Bruce and Griffiths. Political Department. Mr. L. W. Tomkins, Police Superintendent, also shared the strain of long continued exertion, none of them getting two hours sleep in sixty.

STARVATION IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

At a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Mr. W. R. Rice in reply to Hon. Mirza Hussain's questions said:—The attention of the Government had been drawn to newspaper reports regarding deaths from starvation in Rangoon. Government had made inquiries into the matter and ascertained that since 1911 up to March 28, 1912, there had been 117 cases of which only three were due to starvation and in one of these old age was the factor. The Government had not thought it necessary to take special action to prevent deaths from starvation in Rangoon.

RECENT FIGHTING IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, APRIL 2.

With reference to the reports of further fighting in the neighbourhood of Gyantse between the Tibeans and the Chinese it is reported that the Chinese were the aggressors, but were again defeated.

ARMS SMUGGLING IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 2.

Another important capture has been added to the arms smuggling cases detected by Karachi Customs Preventive Service. Three Mauser rifles were discovered in the false bottom of a box of an Arab passenger.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

ON Sunday, the Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal was coming to Calcutta, by steamer after making over charge of his office. In the afternoon he accidentally fell into the bunkers, sustaining severe injuries to the head. He is lying in a precarious condition at the Naraingung dak bungalow.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Adulteration of Food and Town-planning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

An official account of the All India Sanitary Conference held at Bombay in November last has now been published. A brief outline of the proceedings was supplied to the press from day to day and the complete report shows that there were free discussions and exchange of views on several important questions relating to public health and sanitation. The Conference, however, made no definite recommendations on any of the points under deliberation.

Two points to which public attention may now be invited are the adulteration of food and drugs and town-planning. The latter may likewise now be considered as interesting in view of the planning of the new capital at Delhi. In reply to a question from the President as to the adequacy of the existing municipal legislation on the subject of the adulteration of food and drugs and as to a desirability of its extension the general opinion was that the question of the adulteration of food was an urgent one and that existing powers were generally inadequate. Major Ross considered that the Madras City Act was quite sufficient if enforced and Major Robertson said that the draft Bill before the United Provinces Council would meet all requirements. It was thought that no active steps could be taken till proper standards had been worked out and fixed.

The members of the Conference also thought that the question of the adulteration of drugs should be investigated in regard to the form which legislation should take if found necessary. Surgeon-General Bannerman considered that an All India Act might be preferable provided elasticity was permitted to Local Governments to adapt it to local conditions. In any case a standard should be worked out by Government offices and not local bodies. The existing staff of laboratories should not, however, be utilised for the purpose, but provision would of course have to be made for a body of competent analysis.

Mr. Turner initiated the discussion on town-planning and the conference, in discussing his paper as well as Mr. Porter's note on the same subject, recorded that no town-planning scheme, properly speaking, had been undertaken in any of the provinces.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Justice Robinson passed orders to-day fixing May 20th for hearing Mr. Noble's application which was filed yesterday in the Chief Court and directing that the petition be served on the Bank of Burma and also upon the liquidator. An advertisement is to issue for fourteen clear days in the local papers and the principal dailies in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, proof of publication in Indian papers to be furnished the day before the hearing by the filing of an affidavit by petitioner or any reader of advertisement.

Mr. C. Gaunt to-day filed an application in the Chief Court on behalf of Lieut. Col. Pridmore, I.M.S., to whom the Bank was indebted for a sum of Rs. 5,300. Voluntary winding up is to be continued, subject to the supervision of the Court.

An affidavit was filed by Mr. Holdsworth stating he was convinced that if the order be granted it would be in the best interest of liquidation and of creditors and shareholders and it would be possible to declare a dividend at an early date and settle the outstanding question between different classes of creditors in a cheap and speedy manner. A similar order to the above was passed on this application.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Force Gradually Being Demobilised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The demobilization of the Abor force is proceeding quietly and units are returning to their respective stations. Major General Bower with his headquarter staff arrived at Pasighat on 1st April and experienced fine weather along the route. It is expected that General Bower may pay a brief visit to Simla.

FAILURE OF INDIAN BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Regarding the application made against the Co-operative Hindusthan Bank yesterday at the High Court the Bank authorities say that they had made over the money to the plaintiff's solicitors to be given to plaintiff on a receipt of due discharge granted by the party to whom the deposit had been assigned.

ALLEGED MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Information of a gunshot murder has reached here from Bashirat. It is said that the Zemindar of Amtollah appointed one Nundalal as *naib* in the place of the old *naib* Tapiluddi. It is alleged that on Monday, the two *naibs* quarrelled. In the course of the altercation, Tapiluddi shot Nundalal who died. Tapiluddi was arrested. A police enquiry is going on.

THE SURVEY SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The following Survey Officers are proceeding on leave:—Col. Bythell for 15 months, Major Zeazley 15 months, Captain Macleod 3 months, and Mr. De Graff Hunter 6 months.

Among retirements are Mr. J. A. Pope, formerly Assistant Surveyor-General and Mr. Waller, Senior Extra Deputy Superintendent.

WRESTLING AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

About forty thousand people witnessed a wrestling match between Gama and Biddo at Lahore, on the Parade Ground yesterday evening. After a short struggle, Gama threw his adversary upon his face and by sheer strength turned him over and sat upon his chest. The victor carried in procession through the streets of Lahore, and received a tremendous ovation.

CHANGES IN BENGAL.

Lord Carmichael Officially Assumes Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

A Calcutta *Gazette Extraordinary* issued last night contains the Proclamation that Lord Carmichael has assumed charge of the office of Governor and notifications that the members of the Executive Council, Sir F. W. Duke, Mr. P. C. Lyon and Maulvi Shamtul Huda, have taken upon themselves the execution of their office. A further notification directs that the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are formed into a new district judgeship and sessions division with headquarters at Dinajpur. A final notification confirms in their office all officers serving in Bengal. Various appointments and transfers are announced, the more important of which have already been forecasted.

Meetings were held yesterday in almost all the district towns of the Bengal Presidency and resolutions were adopted welcoming Lord Carmichael as the first Governor. At Kalighat the *sebaits* and priests of the Maharaja of Durbhanga performed special *puja* and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of the new Governor.

The Calcutta papers in one voice accord a hearty welcome to Lord Carmichael, and express the hope that under his Lordship's rule there will be industrial and commercial advancement, unity between Indians and Europeans and provincial autonomy.

TRAVANCORE CHRISTIANS.

Serious Outcome of Faction Fight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

A Kottayam correspondent telegraphs:—"The controversy between two factions of the Jacobite Syrian Christians in Travancore has almost reached a climax. A servant of Mar Dionysius, the Metropolitan, was attacked and mortally wounded by some Mahomedans and some Christians said to be retained by the opposite party at about 5-30 p.m. on Saturday. He died afterwards in hospital after giving a deposition before a Magistrate. The culprits have since absconded which, it is alleged, is partly dueto the inactivity and indifference of the local police. Telegrams pointing this out have already been submitted to His Highness the Maharaja, the British Resident, the Dewan and the Police Superintendent.

The Rev. Father Geevargis, M.A., Principal of the M. D. Seminary, was also waylaid on Friday evening by the same gang. Much indignation prevails.

A FALSE CHARGE.

Hindu's Remarkable Story Unfounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

A story was told yesterday before the Sessions Judge of Alipore when an application was made on behalf of Srinath Das of Midnapore, for sanction to prosecute one, Mohendra Jana.

It was alleged that some time ago Mohendra preferred a complaint charging Srinath with having killed his wife and confined him in the *cutchery*. It further stated that one day Mohendra was ducked in a tank, his head painted with vermilion and he was about to be sacrificed before a goddess, when several men came up and he was let go. The police, after investigation, found the charge maliciously false. The Sessions Judge issued a notice on Mohendra to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for preferring a false charge.

THE "ALLAN WILKIE" COMPANY

Fine Performance of "The Cardinal."

MR. ALLAN WILKIE chose for his performance last night at the Opera House a piece which to most Bombay playgoers is probably a stranger. This was "The Cardinal," a romantic drama of mediaeval Italian times, which if it is not historical in its action concerns well-known historical characters. It deals with an imaginary episode in the career of the Medici family, and given as it was last night with the help of appropriate staging and the picturesque dresses of the country and period, it is a piece in which a thrilling story gives material for subtle playing and forceful playing and provides a convincing and typical instance of the life of the middle centuries.

Its main topic is the Roman confessional, and its object appears to be a demonstration of the futility of imposing upon man the functions of the Godhead, in which is included the sacramental vow of secrecy, which the priest has made before he receives the confidences of the penitent. "The Cardinal" is a priest placed under a terrible temptation to break that vow, and although by means of a resolute courage and a quick cunning he succeeds in circumventing the disability, which has been placed on him, his predicament is an example of the danger to which a weaker and less resourceful man than he would be exposed. No sooner has he received the confession of a murderer than his own brother is arrested for the crime, he is imprisoned in a dungeon and the very day of his execution has arrived before suddenly the Cardinal sees the means by which he may, without violating the laws of his Holy Church save the life of an innocent man and remove from himself the fearful reproach of a passive fratricide. The Cardinal is wracked through agonising days with this heavy problem, must he betray the bond of humanity and kinship, or shall he break through the rule of his Church.

These scenes gave Mr. Wilkie a part in which the struggle of emotions calls for considerable power of moderation, unless either one or the other may be too forcibly expressed, and thus destroy the effect which it is sought to create. For one is kept in suspense, and the actor appears in suspense until a happy reading of a line in Virgil gives him a cue. Mr. Wilkie kept the suspense of the audience at a high pitch throughout this period of the play, and that is sufficient to indicate the vivid reality of his interpretation. Then the theme swiftly changes. It is by a cunning resemblance of madness, that the Cardinal induces the actual criminal to disclose his guilt. He is no longer distracted by two possible courses. His purpose is clear, but now his problem is how to disguise his object, that his madness can mystify his enemies, and yet induce the unconscious aid of his friends. The part, thus obviously requires swift transitions of mood and an emotional interpretation, calling for dramatic resource as much as dramatic expression. These requirements Mr. Wilkie's playing convincingly fulfilled, and it is unfortunate that a large number of Bombay playgoers missed the opportunity of witnessing it.

To-night Mr. Bernard Shaw's play "Candida" will be repeated.

THE Chief Judge, Rangoon, yesterday, dismissed the appeal of D.T. Anatos, a Greek, who was sentenced by the Magistrate to three months' rigorous and fined one thousaud rupees for the illicit importation of cocaine to the value of rupees seventy thousand!

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

Mr. Gait's Recent Paper.

THE Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts is to be congratulated on having induced Mr. Gait to prepare the excellent paper read for him the day before the mail left by Mr. J. D. Anderson. In consenting to give the Society a preliminary account of the results of the census so far as they have been worked out Mr. Gait has followed the example of his "old friend and mentor" Sir Athelstane Baines who twenty years ago wrote at Simla the first of a series of papers on censuses of which the Society has reason to be proud. The gathering which assembled in the Society's hall under the chairmanship of Sir Theodore Morison included the two surviving Census Commissioners (Sir William Plowden and Sir Athelstane Baines) and the distinguished official at the head of the Census operations in the United Kingdom, Mr. Bernard Mallet, C. B., the Registrar General. The audience also included Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Arundel T. Arundel, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir James Wilson, and many other well-known Anglo-Indians and statisticians. Owing to the fact that some of the final tables are still incomplete and that none of the provincial reports have yet been received at headquarters, Mr. Gait naturally was unable to deal with such branches of the subjects as migration, caste and occupation, but he found a great deal of interest to say within the limits he imposed upon himself—a presentation of the main features of the statistics and a consideration of the broad conclusions to be drawn from them.

In describing the arrangements for taking the Census he pointed out that the entries in the schedules filled in by the enumerators were, as a rule, more accurate than those made by the limited number of people chiefly Europoans who filled in their own papers, Of the errors that came to light a few are mentioned. For instance a High Court Judge (name and Presidency omitted) included in his schedule a relative who was absent for a few days, and who was thus enumerated twice over, while an hotel-keeper and his wife put themselves down on a single line, noting "2" as their serial number, and "actual work" as their occupation. One old spinster, "thinking, perhaps, that she was at last signing the marriage register" entered "full age," instead of the actual number of years she had lived; and another, seeing an insult in the question "whether able to read and write," instead of a simple "Yes," wrote "perfectly well educated."

TRAINED ENUMERATORS.

The superiority of the work done by trained enumerators to that of individual householders is, Mr. Gait said, now so well established that the tendency is to discourage the issue of private schedules, even to Europeans, and, as far as possible, to get the whole record prepared by the enumerators. Some of the difficulties of census work in a country like India were glanced at. In some cases in Kashmir local figures had to be carried for upwards of two hundred miles over snow-covered passes and across rivers swollen by the heavy rain which fell on the 10th March and following days. In one of the Himalayan districts of the United Provinces, where the difficulties were equally great, two forest peons carrying the figures from an outlying circle lost their lives in trying to cross a river in flood. The Bastar State has an area of 13,000 square miles, and a sparse and primitive population, who a few months previously had risen against their chief It is 150 miles from any railway, and there are very few roads. The local results were brought in by relays of policemen posted every few miles. In Balaghat a man-eating tiger, which was holding up all night traffic, was shot by the Deputy Commissioner just before the census, and the enumerators were thus enabled to go about their work unmolested. One of the points in the paper to which reference were made in the discussion was the always attractive subject of the growth of the population. People sometimes talk of a normal rate of increase. There is no such thing. "All that can be said is that since 1872 the average increment has been about 5 per cent. per decade. If the population were to continue to grow at the same rate, it would double itself in about e century and a half. Compared with the Teutonic races, this rate of increase is very moderate, but it is greater than that of the Latin nations."

THE DISCUSSION.

In opening the discussion Sir Theodore Morrison remarked that the first fruits of Mr. Gait's investigations, which the present paper really represented, made one all the more anxious to receive the full report of the Census. Even the mere enumeration seemed to have been an admirable piece of administration, and he thought there should be put on record the great amount of public spirit shown in India by the extent and value of the voluntary service for the Census, He was very interested to see that Mr. Gait spoke so definitely upon the causes of that rebound of population after the famine to which he had called attention. There was for some time a theory that the mere privations through which people had passed caused an increase of fecundity, and it was an example of the *vis medicatrix naturae* which caused a spontaneous increase of population to follow upon hardships. Mr. Gait found what seemed to him more substantial reasons, namely, that it was the child bearing population which was the one which survived best during famine, and also the loss of life took place at the two extremes, among the children and the very old—the child producing capacity of the population not thereby being impaired. He (Sir Theodore) wondered whether previous Commissioners of the Census were satisfied that some fair estimate of the rate of increase of the Indian population had been arrived at. If Mr. Gait's data was reasonably reliable for forming a calculation, it would seem that the estimates of population at the beginning of the 19th century appeared to have understated the population at the time, It had been said that the population at that time was probably 100,000,000 to 150,000,000, and on the basis of that calculation some rather exaggerated estimates had been made of the rate at which the population must have increased before the first regular Census was taken. It seemed to him that Mr. Gait's calculation would bring the population at the beginning of the 19th century nearly to 200,000,000. The sex proportions of the population had struck him as extraordinarily puzzling when the first results were brought out. There seemed to be no rhyme or reason in the large preponderance of males in some provinces and the curious equality of the sexes towards the east of India. He hoped that point would be dealt with at great length in the full census report.

SIR C. PLOWDEN'S VIEWS.

Sir Wm. Chichele Plowden said the three points about the result of the census which had struck him were firstly, the great rapidity with which the work had been carried through; secondly, the extraordinary increase of the Christian population; and lastly, the very remarkable increase of the literate population, especially with regard to females. There was no census in the world which had disclosed its results so quickly as the last Indian census; but it was essential that India should have the most rapid knowledge of the increase in her population. The extraordinary increase in the Christian population was largely confined to those districts which contained the aboriginal population, for instance, the Chota-Nagpur districts. It was very striking what an effect the Bible was having on the country. He hoped that when the final report was issued it would show how such an increase had taken place. With regard to the increase of literate females, the acquisition of knowledge on the female side of the Indian household would have a tremendous influence upon the well-being of the country.

THE FORMER COMMISSIONER.

Sir Athelstane Baines mentioned that it was under his auspices that Mr. Gait had first commenced census work, and in eulogising Mr. Gait's qualifications he referred to that gentleman's great interest in ethnography. Sir Athelstane went on to say that everyone who took up census work in India must, whether voluntary or involuntary, develop a taste for that subject. The figures regarding caste and religions were so replete with interest that even the most callous census worker took an interest in the matter, and the danger was to see one did not overstep the bounds of ethnography,—which come so legitimately into census work, and trespass into the domain of ethnology. He might mention that one great advantage which census workers in India possessed over those in this country was that in India there was a remarkable co-ordination of the official hierarchy. A second advantage which India possessed was in the comparative immobility of the population. A census could not possibly be taken in one night in this country unless the practice of having what was called in India a preliminary record was resorted to. Without that preliminary record it would be impossible to enumerate 315,000,000 people even with the two million enumerators that Mr. Gait had under him; it would require ten or even twenty million enumerators to enumerate that number properly on the night of the census.

THEIR PRELIMINARY RECORDS

was only possible because in India not more than five per cent. of the people would move from their usual residence in the month before the census. A third advantage India had was the number of volunteers ready to help. He understood from Mr. Gait that the more elaborate tables of the census were complete, but of course would not be disclosed until the report was issued. That was quite a right course to pursue, and as the figures must be compared and analysed to show where they were comparable and where they were not susceptible of comparison with each other or with the figures of other countries. For instance who would compare the returns of marriage in India with those of occidental countries? One of the most important results of the census was as to the increase in the rate of population. One could not expect that in ten years the population of India would increase at a rate much more than 6 per cent., and he ventured to think that that was all India could stand. With regard to density, it was not the numerical density that had to be looked at, but the economical density. With regard to the chairman's remarks, he (Sir Athelstane) thought that every estimate that went back further than 1840 was not worth printing.

AN ENGLISH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Bernard Mallet said as being responsible for the conducting of the last English census, he wished to congratulate Mr. Gait on the splendid success of his vast undertaking. India, however, had a great many advantages over this country in the matter of taking a census, the chief one being the command it had over the great administrative machinery. All he (Mr. Mallet) had to call upon was a very small expert staff in his office, 2,000 or 3,000 Registrars and Superintendents of births and deaths and any local officials he could obtain by going cap in hand to the local authorities. To create organisation under those circumstances was not a very easy matter. Again, India apparently had the advantage of not having to pay anybody for the work. In this country the payment to local officers swallowed up two-thirds of the allowed amount, the remaining one-third only being left for cost of tabulation. The cost of the 1901 census in India worked out at about 11s. per head, whereas in this country, it worked out at £5 per head. He thought the idea of a preliminary record an excellent one. The classification of occupations, he thought, was much simpler in India than in this country, where the sub-divisions of industry were so great that it was almost impossible to secure an ideal system by which the personal occupation of people in different countries could be compared. England had followed the excellent example of India in one respect; she had introduced in the last census the system of slips and cards,—which slips and cards were tabulated by machinery. He supposed that labour was so cheap in India that machinery was not needed for that purpose.

A TRIUMPH OF ORGANISATION.

Sir James Wilson said the last Indian Census had been a triumph of organisation and showed what an enormous and far-reaching influence and power the Government of India had in the matter of enlisting the voluntary work of so many people throughout its territory. That same voluntary effort was not confined to the census but was available to the Government for other matter, such as combating famine. Without such aid it would be impossible for the Government to prevent the natives from dying of starvation. He hoped further to see that help giving in another direction, namely, in fighting malaria. There was one very important matter arising from the figures of the Census. The population was increasing rapidly, and how would India stand 100 years hence? The population, so far as could be seen, was likely to overtake the means of production, and unless the rate of population decreased, there was a great danger of the general deterioration of the people. That was a question for the future, but one which the Government of India would always have to keep in view.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, APRIL 2.

Entries for the Novices and Handicap Polo Tournaments closed last night the draw being as follows:—

NOVICES:—The Jamkhandi team will play the 7th Dragoon Guards. The 17th Hussars "A" team a bye. The 7th Hussars "B" team will meet the 20th Deccan Horse. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers a bye.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT:—2nd Suppers and Miners will meet 7th Hussars. The Bangalore Gymkhana a bye. Both tournaments take place on the Palace ground on Apr l 8, 9, 10, and 12. The Steeplechase at Agram on the 11th and Polo Gymkhana on the Ulsoor ground on the 13th.

A small sky meeting is being arranged by the stewards for the middle of June just before the Mysore races.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Distribution of Prizes in the Town Hall.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, was held in the Town Hall last evening, when in response to the invitation issued by Major C. R. Cadell and the Officers of the Corps a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended. Amongst those present were:—Col. Walton, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, who distributed the prizes, Col. Vaughan, Commanding the Royal Warwicks, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, late Commandant B.V.R., Capt. Hill Trevor, Capt. H. F. Busch, Capt. C. N. Moberly, Capt. E. G. J. Byrne, Lieut. C. M. Ward, Lieut. C. R. Watkins, Lieut. Elliot, Lieut. Stephens, Second-Lieut. C. H. Goodall, and others.

Major P. R. Cadell, in opening the proceedings, said: The occasion of our annual prize meeting gives us an opportunity for stock taking and for reviewing the past year in the short breathing time allowed us before we enter on the labours of another year. The past season has been both successful and, as our quiet progress goes, eventful. In company with the other troops in the Garrison, we had our share in the welcome accorded to Their Imperial Majesties on their arrival in Bombay, as well as in their farewell departure. The Corps had the quite exceptional honour of furnishing two Guards of Honour to Their Majesties on the same day, one of adults and the other of Cadets, the appearance of both of which earned the commendation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The corps sent one officer and 15 men to the Contingent representing the Volunteer forces at Delhi. To come to our ordinary doings the year was one of steady progress. Our numbers rose from 791 to 866, of whom 819 were efficient, against 768 last year. The number of our adults has not yet, however, reached the figure of 500 at which our Commandant is aiming a number which should easily be reached in a City like Bombay, without in any way lowering the standard of recruits which we have for many years been seeking to maintain. The shooting of the Corps has shown a great improvement. Among the adults, there are 136 marksmen and the same number of first class shots, against 91 and 111 in the previous year while the cadets included 34 marksmen and 56 first class shots against 13 and 20 previously. These satisfactory results are due partly to better acquaintance with the new musketry course, but chiefly to the facilities given us by our new range. They represent the result of a great deal of labour on the part of our Permanent Staff, labour which is greatly increased by the reluctance of certain members of the Corps to shoot their class-firing before the last possible minute. The Rifle match shooting has shown an immense improvement. Our team was 3rd in the Indo-Transvaal Competition, and 2nd in the Rivett Carnac Competition losing by four points only in a very high scoring contest. These four points may be said to have been lost by us in the interests of sport, since our men had to stop firing for ten minutes in the middle of the last period, owing to the Bombay Foxhounds with their attendants, riders among whom were doubtless some of the Officers of the Corps, appearing behind the Butts. Our Miniature Rifle Club team was moreover second among the overseas teams in the whole Empire in the "Daily Mail" Competition.

We had a very successful Camp, and through the kindness of Colonal Walton, whom we are so glad to see among us to-night in the position of Officer Commanding the Brigade, we were enabled with the assistance of a brilliant moon to defeat a portion of his regiment in a night attack. We had another night's operations on the 23rd March last in which we had, all things considered, a creditable turn out. As the Rationale of such operations is not always apparent to the humble participants in them, Colonal Walton, who was in Command of the whole defending force, will perhaps be good enough to tell us what the results of the night actually were.

During the year we lost the services through retirement of an old and valued Officer in Lieutenant and Quarter Master Stephens, who had been in the Corps since its re-constitution, 34 years ago.

Although the year has been on the whole so successful, much remains to be done. In the first place, we must get our numbers up. Several of the Companies are very weak and their efficiency, and the utility of the Corps in general is affected thereby. Secondly, until we can get a proper drill hall, our progress is hampered in many ways. This will cost a very large sum of money, and can only be provided by the combined efforts of all ranks.

What success we have attained has been due largely to the willing co-operation of all ranks, but more especially to the unremitting labour for the good of the Corps, of our Commandant Colonel Dunlop, who did not depart for his well earned leave until he had seen us safely through the Camp: and to the patient effort of our Adjutant and the Regular Staff attached to our Corps. In asking Colonel Walton to give away the prizes I would only draw attention to two of the rewards. The first is the Leslie Cup. The generous donor willingly agreed that it should be given in the present year on conditions which would permit of some tactical intelligence on the part of the men as well as mere proficiency in shooting and marching. The competition as so devised was a success, and the Cyclist Company won it as they did because they showed judgment in their shooting. The second event is the Nicholson Cup. This is given by the late Colonel of the Corps to the best all round proficient both in outdoor work and in book knowledge in G Company: and we are all delighted that it should have been won by the Donor's own son whom we hope to see rising through the various ranks of the Corps until he commands it as worthily as his father did before him.

Col. Walton distributed the prizes, the principal prize-winners being:

CHAMPIONSHIP.—(FIELD PRACTICE.)—1st Prize Gold Medal won by Cr. Sergeant F. T. Gidney. 2nd Prize Silver Medal won by Vol. H. P. T. Lattey and 3rd Prize Bronze Medal won by Corpl. M. Gindell.

BULL'S EYE.—1st Prize Gold Medal won by Corpl. M. Gindell, 2nd Prize Silver Medal won by Cyclist R. Collyer and 3rd Prize Bronze Medal won by Cr. Sergeant F. T. Gidney.

LONG RANGE AGGREGATE.—Silver Medal won by Corporal M. Gindell.

SHORT RANGE AGGREGATE.—Silver Medal won by Cyclist R. Collyer.

FIRST SERIES AGGREGATES.—(FIELD PRATICE)—1st Prize Silver Medal won by Cr. Sergeant F. T. Gidney, and 2nd Prize Bronze Medal won by Vol. H. P. T. Lattey.

BULL'S-EYE.—1st Prize Silver Medal won by Cr. Sergeant F. T. Gidney, and 2nd Prize Bronze Medal won by Corpl. M. Gindell.

2ND SERIES AGGREGATE.—(FIELD PRACTICE)—1st Price Silver Medal won by Sergeant Major A. A. Wale, and 2nd Prize Bronze Medal won by Cr. Sergeant F. T. Gidney.

BULL'S EYE.—1st Prize, Silver Medal won by Cy. R. Collyer, and 2nd Prize, Bronze Medal won by Corporal M. Gindell.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY'S CHALLENGE CUP.—1st Prize Cup and Silver Medal won by Cyclist R. Collyer, and 2nd Prize Silver Medal won by Volunteer W. Donkerley.

MINIATURE.—Bell Medal won by Cyclist G. Collyer. and S. M. R. C. Silver Medal won by Cr. Sergeant F. T. Gidney.

Col. Walton after distributing the prizes made some interesting remarks in reference to the corps' work on the 25th ultimo. He expressed a hope that in future prizes would be awarded for shooting in the night as that was the time when the corps would probably be called upon to come out and fire.

Major Cadell thanked Col. Walton and other Commandants and officers of the regular troops for their kind and sympathetic help and encouragement to the Volunteer Corps and asked those present to join him in giving three cheers for Col. Walton. These were heartily given.

DEATH OF A VETERAN'S WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 2.

The death has occured here yesterday of Mrs. Routleff, wife of Captain Routleff, Munity veteran, at the age of seventy-three. The deceased was one of the ladies in the Residency garrison during the seige of Lucknow. Her remains will be interred this evening in the Residency cemetery.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S MASQUE.

"The Crown of India" at the Coliseum.

In a programme which contained a number of new attractions the outstanding feature at the Coliseum Theatre on March 11 was the production of the masque, "The Crown of India," the music of which has been composed by Sir Edward Elgar to words by Mr. Henry Hamilton.

There are two scenes; in the first Calcutta and Delhi plead before India their rival claims to be her capital; in the second, the scene of the Durbar, the King-Emperor settles their differences by a declaration:—

> "Delhi to be his capital he names
> And of his Empire further makes decree
> Calcutta shall his premier city be."

We may take it that the politics are all right, since it has been announced that the "book" has received Royal sanction. Though we have the Durbar and the King-Emperor and his Consort, the whole is, of course, intended to be symbolical and not realistic, and it is necessary to remember this when a smooth-faced female figure heralded as "George, by the Grace of God, of that great name the fifth," enters in triumphal procession. Any other arrangement would be likely to be a still greater shock to loyal sensibilities, but it may be suggested that it was not quite necessary to identify the "King-Emperor" of the masque so closely with his Majesty as to name him, and the symbolic character essential to a masque might have been better maintained by the omission of these lines. Moreover, the whole might have been made to move more easily by the omission of a good many other lines, though some cuts had been made; probably others will be found to be advisable in later performances.

The main interest of the production, however, was the musical one; a preliminary announcement had spoken of Sir Edward Elgar's share in the production as the first work written by him "deliberately intended to be (in the best sense) popular and for the secular stage. About the deliberate intention we cannot say, but one naturally asks what has Sir Edward Elgar ever done which was not in fact popular in the best sense? And, the answer is, only a few works which have been popular in something less than the best sense. He is essentially a popular composer in his brilliant use of the orchestra, in his capacity for writing melodies which sound fresh and yet declare themselves in their first few bars so that the hearer can easily look forward to their conclusion, and most of all in the kind of literary ideas which appeal to him as suitable for music. All these qualities are again present in "The Crown of India." The march to which Delhi's Emperors of the Mogul Dynasty enter in glittering procession reflects the glitter of the stage in the music, and still more the music to which the Powers of India assemble to receive the "King-Emperor" in the second scene has something of the energy and culminating power which we have known in the "Pomp and Circumstance" marches, the Coronation Ode of 1902, and the Imperial March of last year's Coronation. Yet though they reflect these things there is no number in the masque which excels or even quite equals them.

NATIONAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Col. Yate called attention in the House of Commons on March 13, to the organisation of the Territorial Army, and moved: "That this House, while appreciating the organisation of the Territorial Army, and fully recognising the patriotic spirit of its members, is of opinion that it should be supplemented by a system of national military training." The question of national safety was not a party one. After four years' trial of the Territorial Force, we had not a sufficient number of men to secure the safety of the country. Of the 264,000 men on the Establishment, only 150,000 did their fifteen days' camp training; therefore to get 264,000 trained men we must double the numbers. The working classes of the country had been the right to demand of the Government a practical measure of complete national insurance. ("Hear, hear.") National cadet training was needed for our youth from fourteen to seventeen years, and national training for our men from eighteen to twenty-two years of age. Every able-bodied man, high and low, rich and poor, should go into camp in his eighteenth year for four months' training, and be liable for further short periods of training in the next three years if required. The representation made in an official return that there would be 410,000 troops available for home defence after the departure of the expeditionary force, and able, as the right hon. gentleman said, to "eat up" any 70,000 foreigners who might invade this country, was absolute nonsense and dangerously misleading. ("Hear, hear."). We had a definite national policy approved by both great parties in the State which was to support the "entente cordiale" and if war were to break out on the Continent we might be committed to sending our expeditionary force at any moment across the Channel. It would have to leave these shores within ten days or it might be too late to be of use. There had been nothing like this since the days of Waterloo, and the country had not as yet realised what it meant. It meant that we must have a home defence force of such numbers and so well trained that on the outbreak of war it could take over the land defence of these islands. We could not get such a Territorial Force without some system of national training.

NEEDY INDIAN STUDENTS.

The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, with Sir James Wilson as chairman and Mrs. Herbert Whyte as hon. secretary, was formed at the suggestion of the Colonial Office; and the first annual report, about to be issued to subscribers, shows that £87 was received in donations, and subscriptions, and that the Secretary of State for India made an advance of 100l. to be repaid on recovery of loans to students; £172 advanced to twelve students and £64 had been repaid by the end of the year by five students. Some of the thirty-eight applications made to the committee had to be rejected as not coming from men of the student class, or because applicants asked for large sums to enable them to continue their education here—a purpose foreign to the objects of the organisation. Indeed, one of its most useful functions is to send home to India youths whose stay here is no longer desirable, and in the year five such students were repatriated. There are now in the United Kingdom about 1,700 Indian students, of whom 1,000 are in London. The number who get into difficulties is comparatively small, but the committee has met with painful cases. They urge Indian parents not to allow their sons to come here until full provision has been made. The report estimates the amount required at from £666 to £1,000.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 2.

Presiding at the annual prize distribution at the La Martiniere College to-day Major General Sir Brian Mahon congratulated the scholars on the good account of their work given by the Principal, Mr. Wood. He said that the college had always been closely connected with the Army and had given it many good men and he hoped would give many more. He congratulated the Cadet Corps on its smart appearance at Delhi and believed that Martiniere boys would, whenever called upon, uphold the dignity of the Flag and Empire.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The depression is passing through Central India and has given a precipitation to its north in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab and a few light falls of rain in the extreme west of the United Provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. The principal amounts are:—Sonemarg and Khushab, one inch; Rawalpindi and Murree, one and a half, and Peshawar and Ludhiana, half. The temperature has fallen in the north-west and is rising in north-east and Central India. The forecast shows a dimunition of the precipitation in the west of the Himalayas and the Punjab. A few falls of rain are probable in the United Provinces and the western districts of north-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2nd OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate to heavy rain has been general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1·35" and Lahore 0·30". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the adjacent districts to the east, but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect; the minimum is also below normal in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has risen, but is still generally in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind, and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in south Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day, while at night it is in excess at Saugor and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate to heavy rain has been nearly general in the north Punjab. There has been a decrease of cloud in the Punjab and Rajputana. The depression over Rajputana has almost filled up. An area of low pressure is however appearing over upper Sind. Light to moderate cloud persists in the southern half of the Peninsula. Colombo reports moderate rainfall associated with a thunderstorm.

A few thunder or duststorms may occur in the south United and the north-east Central Provinces. Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 2nd April, was 29·937 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF.

At March 31, the total contributions to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 2,20,282 and the total grants voted to Rs. 2,00,605. The hay purchased amounted to about 130,00,000lbs., of which about 7,000,000 has been despatched the facilities given by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the conveyance of foder to the effected areas being acknowledged with thanks by the committee. Of the total of Rs. 2,00,605, Rs. 1,67,205 has beed expended in cattle relief, Rs. 28,550 in human relief, and Rs. 4,850 in wells.

The amounts granted for the relief of the different districts are as follows:—

British Districts.—Kaira Districts, Rs. 21,000; Panch Mahals, Rs. 44,360; Ahmedabad District, Rs. 14,145; Kaira, Punch Mahals and Ahmedabad District, Co-operative Credit Societies, (through the Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies), Rs. 1000 to replace cattle of those whose cattle die in the Gir forests, whilst grazing there Rs. 25,000; general, Rs. 500.

Political Agencies and Thanas.—Palanpur Agency Rs. 20,000; Mahi Kantha Agency, Rs. 16,000; Reva Kantha, Rs. 500; Zallavad Prant, Rs. 14,400; Zohilwad, Rs. 8,350; and Miar, Rs. 8,900.

Native States.—Palanpur, Rs. 2,000; Limthi, Rs. 2,000; Baroda, Rs. 1,200; Bhawanpur, Rs. 1,000; Balasinore, Rs. 4,000; Cutch, Rs. 5,500; and Patdi, Rs. 1,000.

Pinirapole.—Tharad and Wav, Rs. 2,500; for shepherds of Kathiawar, Rs. 5,000.

SALE OF QUEEN MILLS.

The property belonging to the Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, was, under orders of the Commissioner of the Bombay High Court, put up for sale by auction under a Decree in the suit filed by the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, against the said company to recover moneys advanced by the Bank on the Mortgage of the Company's property and was knocked down to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, a wealthy Khoja merchant of Bombay, for the sum of Rs. 6,09,000, Rs. 8,000 whereof being for spare machinery, etc., forming a second lot.

The Mill had ceased working for the last five years owing to the Mortgages having taken possession of the said property. The Mills originally cost about 21 lakhs, its buildings alone costing nearly 4 to 4 1-2 lakhs, which would according to the present rise in building materials come up to 5·1-2 to 6 lacs. Moreover about 3 or 4 years ago new machinery was put up in the Blow room and several new flat cards 50 in number were added, and the whole Mill consisted of 38,000 spindles with a complete electric light installation, and fire extinguishing service.

The land on which the mills stand and the other adjacent land belonging to the company and which are included in the said sale for Rs. 6 lacs consist of 54,000 square yards and are all of free hold tenure. Such a mill with the latest machinery and complete fire extinguishing service and electric appliances and such valuable land attached thereto should realise a comparatively small sum as Rs. 609,000 only is due to the depressed state in which Mill industry at present is in Bombay, and is due mainly to some of the mills working at a loss for the last two or three years. It is expected that owing to the almost settled state of affairs in China, the price of yarn, specially No. 10, is rising, which coupled with the fact that the price of cotton which was last year ranging from Rs. 330 to Rs. 350 per khandi also having declined to Rs. 240 to Rs. 280 per khandi will enable Bombay Mills now to work at a fair margin of profit.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

An adjourned meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held at 11 a.m, on Tuesday, in the Council Chamber, H. E. Sir Murray Hammick presiding. Replies to interpellations having been given by various officers of Government, Sir Harold Stuart introduced the budget.

LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALACLAVA.

THE following letter and statement, which there is reason to believe, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," have not been previously published, should be of interest to our readers. They were found by his cousin, Col. S. A. Temple, of the Indian Army, among the papers of the late Major-Gen. Alfred Light, late Royal (Bengal) Horse Art., who died in September 1911 in his eighty-ninth year. Light, after serving with distinction through the Mutiny, was in England in 1866, when he met Mrs. Norton in society, and she sent him Lord Cardigan's statement, apparently in return for some Cashmerian photographs. The statement had been written by Lord Cardigan for Mrs. Norton's private information and Col. Light copied it out and returned it. The date of Mrs. Norton's letter is probably 1866, or it may be 1867.

Frampton Park, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Dear Col. Light,—I am very much obliged to you for sending the Cashmerian beauties. Everybody is so much handsomer than their photographs that we will hope the best of to these ladies.

I think Lord Cardigan cannot but be willing that his statement should be in the hands of anyone holding an important position in his own profession. I know he seemed very anxious to "set right" some impression he imagined I had of the events in the Crimea, and I was ashamed to own to him how little I understood of his account of military movements. I will tell him frankly when I see him that a copy of the statement is in your hands and see what the hero says!

Not being one of the enemy's troops, I cannot say I stand much in awe of him.

Thank you again for the interesting photograph.—Believe me, yours truly.

(Signed) CAROLINE NORTON.

STATEMENT OF LORD CARDIGAN.

The Brigade was suddenly ordered to mount, upon which I sent one of my aides-de-camp to reconnoitre the ground. Lord Lucan then came in front of my Brigade and said, "Lord Cardigan, you will attack the Russians in the battery." I said, "Certainly, my lord; but allow me to point out to you that there is a battery in front, a battery on each flank, and that the ground is covered with Russian riflemen." Lord Lucan answered, "I cannot help that; it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the Light Brigade is to attack the enemy," upon which he ordered the 11th Hussars back to support the 17th Lancers. After advancing about eighty yards a shell fell within reached of my horse's feet, and Capt. Nolan, who was riding across the front, returned with his arm up, through the intervals of the Brigade. I led straight down to the battery without seeing anybody else in front of me. I had to restrain some of the officers, who got very much excited within eighty yards of the battery by the heavy fire.

I led into the battery and through the Russian guns, limber carriages and ammunition waggons in the rear; I rode within twenty years of the line of Russian cavalry, was attacked by two Cossacks, slightly wounded their lances, and with difficulty got away from them, they trying to surround me. On arriving at the battery, through which I had led, I found no part of the Brigade. I rode slowly up the hill and met general Scarlett. I said to him, "What do you think, General, of—, after such an order being brought to us which has destroyed the Light Brigade, the officer riding to the rear and screaming like a woman?" Sir John Scarlett replied, "Do not say any more, for I have ridden over his body." Lord Lucan was present at the conversation. I then rode to the place from which we had turned off, and found all my Brigade there, and upon having them counted, that there were 193 mounted men out of 670. I immediately rode to Lord Raglan to make my report, who said in a very angry way, "What do you mean, sir, by attacking a battery in front contrary to all the usages of warfare and the custom of the Service." Upon which I said, "My Lord, I hope you will not blame me, for I received my orders to attack from my superior in front of the troops?" I then narrated what I had done as described above.

The charge of the Light Brigade only lasted twenty minutes.—(Signed) Cardigan.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Lord Reay presided at a lecture given by Sir William Lee Warner at University College on March 12 on "The Principles of success in the Indian Service."

Sir William Lee Warner referred to the splendid example of duty and service to India set by their Majesties, and traced the history of the Civil Service and its high traditions. He rejected the theories that either salaries or decorations afforded a reliable test of success, and related a parable told by Sir Alfred Lyall which implied that success was not attainable in India. Sir Henry Lawrence had, however, struck the right note, and a constant endeavour to learn and do one's duty not only deserved but ensured the success of which he proposed to speak. What, then, was the duty of a member of the Indian Service? First, he must recognise the force and character of public opinion as gauged at St. Stephen's and in Printing House Square. It might be his duty to act against a misinformed public opinion, but it was his duty to understand it. He should study the spirit of our systems of justice and administration at home. Secondly, he must know the vernaculars and thoroughly understand India and her peoples. District life afforded the best opportunities of so doing. Thirdly, he must establish an atmosphere of sympathy. Sympathy was not the tinkling cymbal of a sentimental writer of fine phrases, nor the sounding brass of self-advertisement of "The Member for India." It was not opposed to, but essential to, efficiency. King George V. had precisely defined it as "deep affection for India, whose welfare and prosperity will be our chief concern." Sympathy must in the case of many controversies and in the face of religious riots entail a conflict with some interests. But it could be secured to a large extent, first, by deep study and interest in Indian subjects, which would be passports to the heart of India; secondly, by patience and courtesy; and, lastly, by dwelling upon Indian characteristics and, qualities that were lovable, of which instances were given. A fourth duty was considered under the head of choice of recreations, and finally the possession of a good heart and courage was indispensable. The Civil Service had no political party behind it; it was too far away to influence public opinion at home, and it was constantly and too lightly attacked. Its members would feel these attacks in the solitude of their camps, but they must not be discouraged. Success lay before them if they did justice and judgment, loved the people of India, and gave their life's work to promote the welfare and prosperity of more than 300,000,000 of the King's Indian people.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The Turkish counter proposals with reference to an understanding with Great Britain on the subject of the construction of the Persian Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, the negotiations on which will be conducted in London, are understood to comprise the following:—The capital to be equally divided between Great Britain, France, Germany, and Turkey instead of between five Powers (the fifth being Russia), and, further, each of these Powers to have equal participation on the Board of Directors, the President of which is to be and Ottoman with, however, one vote only. Finally, the line shall terminate at Basra. Nothing has transpired regarding the Porte's decision on the question of Koweit and other matters of a political nature which are believed to be contained in the British proposals.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail on Saturday, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. on Thursday:—

Mrs. Macbeth's Cup for Metre Class Boats, start at 2-50 p. m. Course: Committee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. 12·95 miles.

"C" Class, start at 3 p. m. Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. 10·81 miles.

"B" Class, start at 3-10 p. m. Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. 11·82 miles.

"A" Class, start at 3-20 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. 12·95 miles.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LUXURIES IN LACE.

Just now it is the fashion amongst the ultra-extravagant of life to use real lace as an adjunct to household decoration and up-holstery. This costly craze has come direct from Paris, where beautiful real lace enriched with sumptuous embroideries and lavish additions in the form of gold thread, tinsel, jewels, and ribbonwork are counted the latest chic, where cushions for luxurious boudoirs are concerned. So greatly has this fad of fashion spread during the past few months, and so whole-heartedly has it been adopted by the rich American set, both in London and in Paris, that one no longer stands aghast at the sight of not only cushion covers, but whole coverlets and lounge spreads that are made of priceless Point a l'Aiguille mounted on delicately-coloured satin or chiffon foundations. These are used to throw over settees or couches alike, which are sat upon just as carelessly as if they were covered with nothing more important than ordinary tapestry.

EXPENSIVE EMBROIDERY INTRODUCED.

Some of these new spreads are beautiful in the extreme, for the embroideress's art is requisitioned to enhance their value to even more fabulous sums than that represented by the original lace foundation. One particularly beautiful spread of this description that has just been sent home from a celebrated school of art needlework takes the form of a very fine filet lace of Flemish design enriched with a tracery pattern of the finest gold thread, the pattern being emphasised and brought into prominence by the use of minute silver gilt sequins and pierced coral beads; while adorning one side is a magnificent spray of lovely La France roses carried out in the correct shade of pink satin, the petals padded and creased to represent nature, and the whole thrown into high relief by a background of pale tinted green chenille foliage that in the most wonderful manner imitates natural rose leaves.

BRUSSEL'S LACE SCREEN.

Rumour is also busy concerning the wonders of an exquisite Brussel's lace screen of large proportions mounted on a four-fold gilt frame; adorning the top of the lace are to be seen climbing masses of crimson rambler and Dorothy Perkins roses. This screen has been designed by a famous French artist, and is destined to adorn the boudoir of a spoilt society beauty. One hears also of a set of lace cushions adorned with ruches and frills of real Valenciennes lace, hidden in the fulness of which are single June roses of a delicate pink hue that exactly match the underslip of faintest rose satin.

GRECIAN LACE LAMP SHADES.

Real lace lamp shades made of priceless Grecian lace are a novelty that are to be seen just now at one well-known London shop that is famed for its beautiful and up-to-date household frivolities. These are fashioned of somewhat coarse lace with a heavily-raised pattern that is lined with different pale-coloured chiffon through which the light shines with charming effect. Candle shades made of Honiton, Brussels point, and Flemish laces are also to be had. These shades are anything but cheap, for many of them are quite beautiful enough to find a place in a museum collection of rare laces. Still one hears that they are having a ready sale, and that they find plenty of purchasers amongst those who pride themselves upon possessing le dernier cri in matters affecting their household appointments.

TEACLOTHS AND DINNER MATS.

Concerning lace-adorned teacloths and real lace dinner mats for use on bare boards society goes from one extravagance to another. Not content with the usual lace-embroidered napery and table centres, one well-known society hostess possesses an entire set of table mats which includes a large round centrepiece, all of which are fashioned of beautiful Rosaline point lace, so exquisitely fine that the greater part of it had to be executed under a most powerful magnifying glass.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Press Company was held yesterday, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Halubhoy, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

On the motion of the chairman the last year's report of the directors was adopted in which was stated:

The total outturn of bales pressed during the year under report was 11,883, showing a decrease of 3,249 bales as compared with the previous year. Your Directors regret to report that the pressing work is decreasing year after year and there are very little chances of working the press at present with profit. The profit for the year amounting to Rs. 36,999-3-8 and a sum of Rs. 59,108-10-1 brought forward from the last year's account making in all Rs. 96,107-13-9 shows a result which will be considered satisfactory. Out of this sum your Directors have written of Rs. 20,000 to depreciating account for Machinery and Building of Bombay and Nandurbar Press Factories, and from the balance your Directors recommend that a Dividend be declared at the rate of Rs. 30 per share which will absorb Rs. 15,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,107-13-9 to be carried forward to next year's account. Your Directors have to report that though the Nandurbar Press Factory was opened for work and the whole Factory was put in order, but owing to a new Press Factory being opened there last year, which worked at a reduced rate having hardly sufficient to bear the cost of hoops and gunnies, therefore your Directors thought it better in the interest of the Company, not to work the same under loss and have dispensed with the services of the Establishment kept there from 1st March, 1911, before the season was over.

Resolutions were next passed appointing Mr. Kallianji J. Naronji in place of Mr. Ebrahim Karimji, retiring director, and sanctioning a bonus of Rs. 750 to Mr. R. M. Shroff, manager of the press, who is unable to see properly owing to cataracts formed in his eyes and had resigned.

Mr. B. L. Batliboi was appointed auditor for the ensuing year, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	30	m 9 34	26 2	30	m 3 40	18 2
		10 12 a	28 2		3 29 a	16 10
S	31	m 10 28	27 6	31	m 4 20	16 10
		10 50 a	28 8		4 21 a	16 6
	Apl.			Apl.		
M	1	m 11 14	28 6	1	m 4 55	15 8
		11 24 a	28 10		5 5 a	16 5
TU	2	m 11 55	29 1	2	m 5 23	14 11
		11 56 a	28 8		5 45 a	16 7
W	3	m 0 33 a	29 2	3	m 6 0	14 7
					6 22 a	17 1
TH	4	m 0 27	28 3	4	m 6 31	14 8
		1 10 a	28 9		6 57 a	17 10
F	5	m 0 57	27 6	5	m 7 1	15 1
		1 46 a	28 1		7 31 a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 30	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 35m	Sunset	6h 52m
" 31	(Sunday)	"	6h 34m	"	6h 52m
Apl. 1	(Monday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 2	(Tuesday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 3	(Wednesday)	"	6h 32m	"	6h 53m
" 4	(Thursday)	"	6h 31m	"	6h 53m
" 5	(Friday)	"	6h 30m	"	6h 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am.; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.;

A Committee of London Australians with Sir George Reid as Chairman, has offered to present to the Royal Exchange a mural painting delineating the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament by the Duke of York (the present King.)

HAIR CAME OUT IN COMBFULS

Eight Bare Patches on Child's Head. Skin Raised, Crusted and Irritated. Afraid of Losing All Her Hair.

Cured After Using Box of Cuticura Ointment with Cuticura Soap.

"I am pleased to say my little girl's head is completely cured after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and also washing her head with Cuticura Soap. [illegible]

"It started first by her hair coming out in combfuls, [illegible]

[illegible] The Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. London Depot, 27a Charterhouse Square. Post-free, [illegible] on skin diseases.

Headache

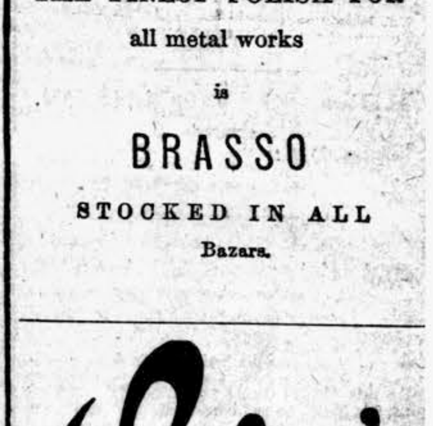
Makes you unfit for either work or enjoyment—injures the eyes, the stomach, the general health. Headache, Neuralgia—all kinds of aches and pains—are cured by

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Keep a bottle in the house. Sprains, bruises, swellings of the joints, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—all these and other aches and pains yield to the soothing, healing influence of this wonderful remedy.

You really can't afford to be without it. If it saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. And each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. You need it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.


The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
for Typewriters.

BY THE WAY.

THE MELANCHOLY OF MOLIERE.

Now that Moliere's matrimonial misfortunes have again been made the subject of a French play, one has an interest in recalling the fact that, in spite of his great success alike as dramatist and as actor, he was remarked by his contemporaries as an exceptionally melancholy man. I suppose, he once said to a young man who confided to him his desire to adopt the calling of a comedian, "you think our profession in full of amenities. If so, you are very much mistaken. It is true that the aristocracy appear to run after us. In actual fact, they merely subordinate us to their pleasures; and our position as the slaves of their caprices is a very sorry one. . . . By the rest of the world we are regarded as abandoned creatures, and despised accordingly." And Moliere had a special grievance in the fact that he was accounted of less importance than Corneille. When pensions were being distributed Corneille was awarded 2,000 francs as "the greatest dramatic poet in the world," while Moliere only got 1,000 as "a clever writer of comic verse."

DEMOLITION OF OLD QUEBEC CHAPEL.

By the demolition of the Church of the Annunciation, Marylebone, to make room for a handsome modern structure there will be destroyed an interesting link with the past religious life of London. The present edifice is the old Quebec Chapel, so named from the street which commemorates the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. It was one of the extra-parochial "proprietary chapels," which gave a foothold in London to the Evangelicals during the days that they underwent petty official persecution. Among eminent ministers of Quebec Chapel have been Dean Alford, Dean Goulburn, and Dr. Magee, the future witty Archbishop, who "would rather see England free than sober."

CARLYLE AND HERBERT SPENCER.

Carlyle's description of Herbert Spencer as "an unending ass," appears (a correspondent points out) to have reached the ears of the latter. In 1895 Mr. Hector Macpherson wrote a book on Carlyle, and he received a letter of congratulation from Spencer. "I see," Spencer wrote, "that it is written in a manner which might well be imitated by biographers—not with unqualified eulogy, but with qualified eulogy. It is curious that to one sympathising with me as you do should have fallen the task of writing the life of one so utterly antagonistic—so antagonistic that I saw that on one occasion he called me an 'immeasurable ass.'"

LAMPREYS IN THE THAMES.

Lampreys, which appear to have returned to the Thames in greatly increased numbers this spring must not be confused with the little river lamperns that furnish the best bait for cod, though these are made into a savoury stew at Worcester. Lampreys are esteemed a great delicacy by some people, and can be seen on the slaps of London fishmongers between February and July, the average weight being about two pounds. Enthusiasts trying to re-stock the Thames with salmon will not welcome the return of the lampreys, because they are carnivorous, and feed by fastening their suckers to the bodies of fish and rasping away the flesh. Salmon are occasionally caught with these vampires attached to them.

A MODEL PEOPLE.

Mr. Christin Leder, the Arctic explorer, lecturing at Montreal on "The People of the North Pole," said that the Esquimaux were a model people in many ways. For instance, lying, cheating, and stealing were practically unknown among them. They were very considerate, too, of each other's feelings—so considerate that once, when it was determined to rid a tribe of an inveterate liar by death, the sentence was unknown to the culprit till he received the death blow!

THE MOVING PICTURE.

A Glasgow minister, the Rev. J. H. Miller, who studies the people at close range, has just been discussing some of the local amusements, and he said, among other things, that the drink bill had gone down since the introduction of the picture-house. The cinematograph entertainment has certainly tremendous popularity, which is likely to be maintained if a higher level of pictures is aimed at. The sensational and the comic elements are now in danger of being worn threadbare, and programmes, Mr. Miller contends, certainly need reinforcement by more topical, educational, and geographical subjects. At the same time, the technical work of producing films tends steadily to improve, and it becomes more evident that we have only made a beginning with the possibilities of the moving picture. The constituency is as wide as the subjects, and classes are being tapped who rarely entered a place of entertainment.

RECORD APPLE SHIPMENTS.

The apple export shipments from Tasmania this year will probably run up a record. Last season's export to places beyond Australia and New Zealand amounted to 837,469 cases, which was an increase of 200,000 cases on the shipments of 1910. This season's exports are not likely to be less than 1,000,000 cases. So far twenty-five of the largest steamers trading to the Commonwealth have been engaged to load at Hobart. In nineteen of these vessels space has been booked for 655,587 cases. The other vessels will probably take another 250,000 cases. With the exception of 18,000 cases to Germany, all this cargoes will come to the United Kingdom. The first shipment left Hobart on February 16.

INTERESTING WALTER SCOTT LETTERS.

Among an extensive and unique collection of autograph letters addressed to the Right Hon. J. W. Crocker by Brougham, Canning, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lockhart, Palmerston, Peel, Scott, Wellington, and many other of his most celebrated contemporaries, sold recently by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, was a batch of twenty-nine from Sir Walter Scott. When Scott learned of Crocker's intention to edit Boswell's Johnson, he took a keen interest in the project, and on January 30, 1829, sent him a letter covering eight closely written pages, full of anecdotes about Dr. Johnson. The old Lord Auchinleck (Boswell's father) was not flattered when he heard of his son's friendships. Scott writes: "Great was the contempt he entertained and expressed for his son James for the nature of his friendship and the character of the personages of whom he was "engone" one after another. 'There's nae hope for Jamie, man,' he said to a friend. 'Jamie is gaen clean gyte. What do you think, man? He's done with Paoli. He's off with the land-louping scoundrel of a Corsican; and whose tail do you think he has pinned himself to now, man?'—here the old Judge summoned up a sneer of most sovereign contempt—'a dominie, man—an auld dominie! He keepit a schule and ca'd it an acaadamy!'"

BENJAMIN OF THE REICHSTAG.

The youngest member of the new Reichstag is M. Hermann Wendel, who is twenty-eight years of age. That is not a record for youth in the ages of members of Parliament, for in the British House of Commons at least two members had not reached the age of twenty-eight years when they were elected last January twelve months. One, the Hon. C. T. Mills, who sits for the Uxbridge Division of Middlesex, was, in fact, but twenty-three years of age at the time. Herr Wendel is prominently associated with a socialist newspaper, and defeated a Conservative opponent at the election. He is said to be a nephew of a French officer who is decorated with the Legion d'Honneur. That is a personal touch of some piquancy.

ALIENS IN SCOTTISH MINES.

One important factor of the mining industry in Scotland which ought not to be lost sight of at the present time is (writes a correspondent) the employment of Polish and other foreign workmen in the pits. In Lanarkshire, thousands of foreigners are settled, and these men, as everyone knows, can live at a cheaper rate than a British workman is able to do. "A Pole," said a Scotch miner to the writer some years ago during my residence in the district, "is able to subsist on stale bread and oil." The effect of this Polish immigration is naturally to lower the rate of wages.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from ADOM, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

BILLS FOR BOOKS.

Most of us know something of book-bills, but once the moment of "emotion" which they may have occasioned is over and they are settled they interest us no more. We may, like Bunthorn, "cherish the receipts," but we do not, as young men do with their love letters, fold them piously up and store them for purposes of reference in the tender moments of the future. That, however, there is the making of literature in them was long ago shown in that airy, charmingly discursive, and it is to be feared, almost forgotten volume "The Book-bills of Narcissus," in which Mr. Le Gallienne appeared before the public as a writer of choice English. The author, it will be remembered, claimed to have found a package of the booksellers' accounts of his friend, and in them "all that great sunrise the youth of Narcissus"—a young man, it would seem, more fervid to purchase than prompt to pay,—and proposes "to throw these old leaves into the "elixir vitæ" of sweet memory, as Dr. Heidegger that old rose into his crystal water,' and make Narcissus' rose to bloom again.

OBEYING THE INSTINCTS OF A COLLECTOR.

He tells the story accordingly of one who was obeying the instincts of the collector even when at school, and who three years later was a collector full fledged, buying books of the same sorts and with a similar extravagance as Pendennis at Oxbridge. "Each volume had that air of breeding, one might almost say, by which one can always know a genuine "bouquin" at a glance; an alluvial richness of bloom, coming upon one like an aromatic fragrance in so many old things, in old lawns, in old flowers, old wines and many another delicious simile." Now as Narcissus' income was an allowance "that would hardly keep most of us in tobacco," there came from time to time financial crises when he had to part with his acquisitions in order to maintain his habit of acquiring. At first he went to the pawnbroker in the hope some day of being able to redeem his pledge. But he found that in that market first editions and fine bindings counted for nothing and that his cherished volumes were "worse than dress-clothes." To the second-hand bookseller, therefore, he had to repair. and had to sell for £5 what had cost him perhaps £35. The whole story of Narcissus' impecuniosity and bibliomania is charmingly told, and there are pages of it written with a grace of style which the mature Mr. Le Gallienne has somewhat lost the trick of.

AN AMERICAN STRATAGEM.

Purchasers who are slack in their payments are naturally less amusing to booksellers than they are to their friends, but that even the former, if they have a sense of humour, may make capital out of a disagreeable situation is shown by the stratagem of an American member of the trade. The bookseller in question, in order to bring to their bearings customers who were behindhand with their payments, hit upon the charming device of entering upon their accounts charges for books which they had never had. His first experiment was upon an old lady who was many months in arrear, and the effect was magical. She immediately appeared in the shop with her bill in one hand and her umbrella in the other, and denounced the man behind the counter with open mouth; "the way she went after the young man for trying to swindle her brought blushes to his cheeks." It was with difficulty that she was persuaded that the entries had been made inadvertently, but ere she had left the shop she had paid her bill and the feeling of a victory won amply compensated for the disagreeableness of having had to do so. The testimony of the bookseller is that the practice of this artifice not only brings out the dilatory payer, but that even the "stony-broke" finds it less difficult to collect a little money than to deny himself the luxury of purging his stuffed bosom.

CLASSICS AND THE AVERAGE BOY.

The "Times" has published in pamphlet form and under the title "Classics and the Average Boy" the article upon that subject by "A Public School Master," together with a selection from the correspondence that followed, and those who take an interest in the curious windings which a newspaper controversy sometimes takes will find much in it to attract them. The balance of opinion would seem to be against forcing the classics upon the average boy, yet there are many who, no longer boys, although remaining incorrigibly average, can show certain reasons for at any rate not regretting the midnight oil burned at the university over the pages of the Greek and Latin authors. One of them is that those studies have left in the mind, persistent as innate ideas, memories of an inextinguishable beauty—memories such as those of that dear little Madam Propriety. Nausicaa in the "Odyssey," of Polyphemus and Galatea in Theocritus, of snatches of poetry in the "Anthology," and echoes from the great choruses of the "Eumenides" and the "Antigone." Another is that when on turns to any of those superb translations in which our own time has been so singularly rich, he finds a pleasure in them which those who have not known the original languages can hardly have. A great part of his enjoyment arises from the recapturing of a once familiar atmosphere. He recognises the play of thought and the turns of phrase, and finds himself guessing at the Greek or Latin text behind the translation. Finally, he knows that, although not in habitual conversance any longer with these tongues, yet a day or two of wrestling with the grammar and lexicon will give him the freedom of the two literatures and enable him once more to drink long draughts of their poetry and prose "ex ipso fonte."

CHARACTER NAMES IN FICTION.

Authors will not have derived all the good they might from recent actions at law which have emphasised the importance of the names borne by characters in fiction unless they have reflected that it is not only dangerous to attach to their villins names actually borne by men in private life, but exceedingly desirable to attach such names to their heroes. The experience of Mr. Noble Symms in "When a Man's Single" teaches that Mr. Symms had written a novel, the hero of which was one Henry Gilding. Now there was an actual Henry Gilding residing at 42, Lavender Crescent, Shepherd's Bush, and on the strength of the identity of the names he became Mr. Symms's "admirer." "He considers it the strangest and most diverting thing in his experience, and every night, I believe, after dinner, his eldest daughter has to read to him the passages in which the Henry Gildings are thickest. He chuckles over the extraordinary coincidence still. He could take the joke with him to the seaside for a month, and it would keep him in humour all the time." This gentleman in the joy of his heart bought up one-third (two in all) of the copies of the novel that were known to have been disposed of by private purchase. The moral is obvious. All heroes should be made to bear common names. John Smith would be a good one; every John Smith would see his subconscious heroism reflected in the book and buy a copy or two. Nor need an author shrink from Brown Jones, or Robertson, for what he would lose in romance would be made good to him in circulation and hard cash. Then the illustrations might be of commonplace types of men to match . . . By the way, why does no one complain that he has been made the model of the picture of the villain? Nature has a limited number of physical types of men, and she works them so hard that there is hardly a country town where for half a dozen men life is not made a mild comedy of errors by others who resemble them well enough to be their "doubles." It must often happen that an artist pictures by accident a real man. Yet the only approximate instance of an action for libel over an illustration is the legend that Thackeray once withdrew one under such a threat. In the first issue of the first edition of "Vanity Fair" there was a picture of the Marquis of Steyne which was unmistakably the third Marquis of Hertford. Its disappearance from the later issues gives the first once added value, and it is sometimes advertised that it was suppressed, because the Hertford family threatened an action. There is no trace of any such threat, but the legend persists, and it gives a hint which, it is to be hoped, no one will follow up.

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Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

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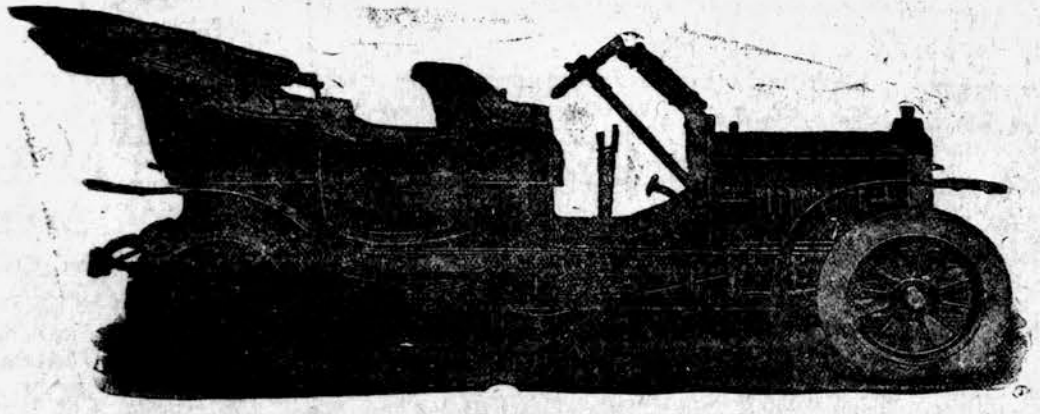

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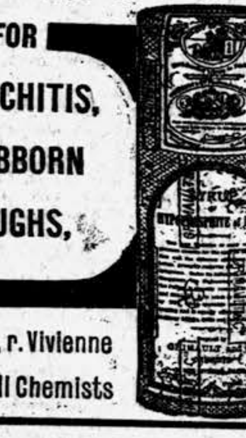

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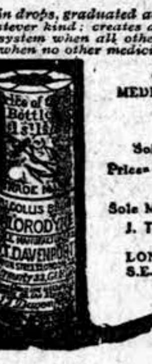

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